PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam
Ports and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along
the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c.,
with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,676.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing:	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY at 3 P. M.				
27th Mar.	ARABIA	7938	.....	...
3rd Apl.	"BRITANNIA"	6525	.....	...
10th Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
"	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	RALEIGH	6000	MALWA	11990
"	MOORA	11000	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
"	CALEDONIA	7556	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
"	EGYPT	7915	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
15th June	ARABIA	7938	.....	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
"	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
"	HIMALAYA	6396	MOOLTAN	9631

Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, South and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, or previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Trains leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that Pier between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for final inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence by the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly for Colombo on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued at reasonable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6,525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 for PORT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 430 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Years.

Fares subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY & GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.
AT CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
AT LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
ORIENTAL MAIL CONTRACT WITH
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
ADRIA	4,750	F. Babsich	1st Apr 1909
GIULIA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Apr 1909
ISONZO	5,423	A. Forasti	1st May 1909
LUSSINPICCOLO	4,249	M. Dabovich	10th May 1909
ADRIA	4,750	P. Babsich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
ARGUS	4,196	G. Rubich	Early April.
TIBERIAS	5,220	B. Bulcevic	27th Apr. 1909
TRIA	7,333	B. Cobol	26th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Ostend and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes of Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Naples or Brindisi to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 18 hours to reach the Gulf, but the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage at Venice and then at Trieste.

RETURN STEAM to JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ARGUS	4,196	G. Bergoglan	28th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Mission House 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

JEEJEEBHOY JEEJEE & Co., Chowkie No. 6, Fort. Glass Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 29th Mar.	11 a.m.	P D & O*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 25th Mar.	9 a.m.	Dutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 26th Mar.	6 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Dutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "LUNBA," 2,510 tons, 29th Mar. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Muscat, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, sailing on or about 27th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

22nd March, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,335	Guionnet	15th Apr. 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Barotte	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,379	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,831	X	2nd Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Barotte	26th Mar. 1909.
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	23rd Apl. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Manchini	15th Apr. 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,500	D. Maganzini	15th May 1909
R. RUBATTINO	4,900	L. Mancini	15th June 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 820; 2nd Class Rs. 550 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Fadoni	17th Apr. 1909.
ISONZO	6,000	G. Belato	17th May 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Dini	17th June 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT,
No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or diseases to which doctors give many names, but which few of them clearly understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are in most numberless), its symptoms are much the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted off place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative of purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this soul-refilling, energy-producing remedy, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. S. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured remains to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ..... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, Ld

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,93,600 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Re. 1 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

JEWELLED PENDANTS
SET WITH
DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES,
OLIVINES, TOURMALINE,
AMETHYSTS, TOPAZ,
TURQUOISE, OPAL,
PEARLS, &c.

We have in Stock Various Combinations of these Precious and Semi-precious Stones in pendant form which affords a Selection unsurpassed in the East. The prevailing fashions of the day in their most Select form.

Range of Prices from Rs. 15.

We have a large Selection of Gold and Platinum Necklets to Suit any pendant; at prices ranging from Rs. 17.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL
POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayapl al and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.
"SACCO"
(EXTRACT OF COMANGA),
Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.
MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it. Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.
SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
Booklet and full particulars on application to
THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of right nerve power, whether induced by worry over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Cerebral pains, fits, vertigo, palpitations, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, aching painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting diseases, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, recasts all sustaining wasting discharges, revitalizes the blood, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had previously seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor, weak, impure, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it tumbled into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, overcoming and expelling all traces of disease, whether in the form of scrofula, boils, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and syphilitic taint, or whatever and in whatsoever form met with; restoring all brightness, purity, and clearness to the complexion, and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and syphilitic taint, or whatever

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "DELTA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, also from LONDON are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at A. Shed, Prince's Dock.

Mr. Whitsall, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo picked in Single Gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Coy.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "CHINA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the new Rs. 125 Share Certificates, are ready, and will be issued to the Shareholders on and after TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, in exchange for the Old Share certificates, or on production of the receipts granted for the Old Share Certificates, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

For the BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1909.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December, 1908, at the rate of Rs. 30 (Thirty) per share will be paid on production of Share Certificates on and after MONDAY, the 22nd March, 1909, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-43, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12-0 Noon and 3 20 p.m. (Standard Time) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Friday, the 19th March, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 5th March, to FRIDAY, the 19th March, 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BRADBURY BRADY & Co.,
Agents and Managers.
Bombay, 27th February, 1909.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

BOMBAY AUXILIARY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will take place, on MONDAY, 22nd instant, at 6 P.M., in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wadehouse Road.

SPEAKERS:—
The Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of Bombay
The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Procter, and others.
All are very cordially invited to be present.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the AGENCY of NATAL DIRECT LINE STEAMERS has been REMOVED from Rampart Row to—
INDIAN SPECIE BANK BUILDING,
1st FLOOR,
Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the Undersigned and the CENTRAL PROVINCES PROSPECTING SYNDICATE, LIMITED, have been REMOVED from Rampart Row to—
INDIAN SPECIE BANK BUILDING
1st FLOOR,
Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.
R. A. WILLIS.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of our INDIAN AGENCY have been REMOVED from Rampart Row to—
INDIAN SPECIE BANK BUILDING,
1st FLOOR,
Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.
ABDULLA & CO., LTD.,
Cigarette Specialists,
9, New Bond Street, London W.

BOMBAY FIFTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 27TH MARCH, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 22nd March, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 18th March, 1909.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for a contract for the SUPPLY of CARTS to convey Telegraph Stores, from the Telegraph Stores Depôt, Ward Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, to the places in Bombay Town and vice versa, and also for supply of PETTY STORES and PACKING CASES from 1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1910, mentioned in the contract, the form of which may be seen by intending Tenderers at the office of the Undersigned, any week day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Standard Time), who will quote after perusing the terms of contract the rate per trip per cart, and prices of other stores. Tenders will be received upto 2 P.M. (Standard Time), on 29th March, 1909.

2. The accepted Tenderer must supply the Carts, Petty Stores and Packing Cases, quoted above.

3. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. BORTHWICK,
Sub Asst. Suptd. in Charge,
Govt. Telegraph Stores, Bombay.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on FRIDAY, the 26th day of March, 1909, for the SUPPLY of PAINTS for the year ending 31st March 1910.

2. Form of contract, specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 1, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tenders, or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.
STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
CHINCHPOKLI, 17TH MARCH, 1909.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inserted. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
The Rt. Rev. THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY,
THE VENERABLE THE ARCHDEACON OF BOMBAY
AND OF
Rev. Dr. MACKICHAN, D.D., Principal of the Wilson College.

A SACRED DRAMA
ENTITLED
"CHRISTIANA"
(Part II of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress) will be performed by local amateurs at the
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.
ON SATURDAY, 27th MARCH, 1909,
At 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The following is an outline of the Drama:—
Christiana and her sons leave the City of Destruction.
The Pilgrims are admitted at the Wicket gate.
Christiana and Mercy are assaulted by two Evil Men.
The Pilgrims visit the House of the Interpreter.
They rest at the Palace Beautiful.
They are entertained at the Inn of Gaius.
They reach the Delectable Mountains.
They enter the Land of Beulah and Christiana is summoned by the King to cross over the River.

The following selections of sacred music will be given between the scenes.

Solo	... "The Voice of the Father"	...Mr. Frank J. Clark
Quartette	... "God so Loved the world"	...
Soprano Solo...	"Lead kindly light"	...Miss Vining
Bass Solo ...	"Abide with me"	...Mr. H. A. Dennis
Contralto Solo.	"O Rest in the Lord" (Elijah)	...Miss Nancy Shepherd
Bass Solo ...	"Come unto me"	...Mr. Edwin Gellett
Solo ...	..."The King of Love my Shepherd is"	Mr. Cornfoot
Soprano Solo	"O for the wings of a Dove"	...Miss Vining
Hymn ...	"For all the Saints."	...All.

Reserved and numbered Seats 2 Rs. (Plan at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.)
Unreserved Seats 1 Re.
A few at 8 As. each.
PURDAH ARRANGEMENTS will be made.
Any balance after defraying expenses will be given to local Missions
Piano kindly lent by Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., and Organ by Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

A GRAND FETE

Will be held on the OVAL in the grounds of the MEDICAL CONGRESS,
in aid of the
CATHEDRAL IMPROVEMENT FUND,
ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
MARCH 24th and 25th.
Open from 5-30 to 7-30 P. M.

The Band of the Gloucestershire Regiment will play a selection of music.
Opened again at 8-30 P. M.
AT 9 P.M. GRAND NAVAL & MILITARY DISPLAY.

The Wilds of Jujubland; Arrival of British Expeditionary Force; Royal Navy, Royal Garrison Artillery and Volunteer Detachments; Bivouac; Defence of Camp Enemy's Snipers; Alarm; Detachments fall in; Attack on British Force by the savage tribes of Jujubland led by their famous Chief, Umslopogas and Slopikisso; Signals for help; Enemy presses the attack; Relief heard in the distance; arrival of Relief party of the Gloucestershire Regiment; Advance of Detachments and rout of the enemy.

MASSED MILITARY BANDS TATTOO
GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME for 24TH MARCH.

Part Song	..."Hail! Smiling Morn"	...Spofforth.
	THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR.	
Song	..."Beauty's Eyes"	...Tosti.
	MR. EDGAR FAULKNER.	
Violin Obligato—Mr. ARNOLD SCHMUCK.		
Trio	..."The Flower Greeting"	...Aerschman.
	Miss CLARA PROCTER, Miss QUEENIE DIXON, Miss NANCY SHEPHERD.	
Song	..."Vainka's Song"	...Whishaw.
	Miss F. BENJAMIN.	
Violin Solo...	"Le Rouet"	...Papini.
	Mr. ARNOLD SCHMUCK.	
Song	..."Il Bacio"	...Arditi.
	Miss CLARA PROCTER.	
Part Song	..."To June"	...Cresar.
	THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR.	
Song	..."On the Banks of Allan Water."	Old English.
	Miss NANCY SHEPHERD.	
Song	..."Urvasu"	...Adams.
	Mr. G. E. THOMAS.	
Duet	..."When true love"	...German.
	Miss CLARA PROCTER and Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.	
Quartette	..."The Three Chafers"	...
	Messrs. THOMAS FAULKNER, MEDLEY and WAITE.	

Admission to the Fete Re. 1 includes a free ride on
SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.
Kindly lent by Saley Mahomed Dharamsi, Esq., J. P.
Children and Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price.
Programmes of the Concert, price 8 annas each, which will admit to the Concert tent, may be obtained from
G. H. McCAUSLAND,
Hon. Treasurer,
c/o Grindlay Groom & Co.

HAVE YOU SEEN
THE
FAIRY'S BOWER,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS
THE PAINLESS SURGICAL ROOM,
AT THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION?
This Room will delight the young and old, so walk up everybody please.

WHEN VISITING THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION
DON'T FORGET TO CALL AT
THE TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.
THE SENSATION IS
BEWILDERING, PLEASING AND MYSTIFYING.
TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.
THE RAGE OF THE CONTINENT.
THE MOST NOVEL SHOW IN THE EXHIBITION.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.
Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Opst. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Free Art Gallery.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
MOUNTAIN SLIDE,
MAIDAN.
EVERY NIGHT
From 5 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.
ADMISSION, AND SLIDE 2 ANNAS.
FREE ADMISSION from Excelsior Cinematograph Side.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
When we will show, amongst the many new films,
A UNIQUE ONE ENTITLED
With a Travelling Menagerie
THROUGH DEVONSHIRE and CORNWALL.
This film was taken by kind permission of Mr. E.H. BOSTOCK, Proprietor, and by courtesy of Mr. H.B. BIRKETT, Manager, of Messrs. Bostock & Wombwell's Royal No. 1 Menagerie.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
PRICES AS USUAL.
NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and washhand tables, cupboards, almyrah, chest-of-drawers, sideboard, book and hat stand, folding harmonium, iron safe, cots, etc.

By order of the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. Jessie Morrow, consisting of gold rings, hand bag, cotton and woollen wearing apparels, shirts, jackets, hat and other sundries.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Rubber-tyred brougham.
1 Grey Arab horse 14·3, 5 years old broken to harness.

SALES OF ACCORDIONS, MONEY PURSES, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Joosub Haji Moti, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bangri Bazaar, out of Fort, to-morrow TUESDAY, the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following remaining goods consisting of assorted accordions, padlocks, tea strainer, money purses, soap boxes, rubber and tin toys, table mirrors etc., in lots to suit buyers.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BROWN KUTNEE RAPESEED.

Under instruction from Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell on the spot by Public Action on WEDNESDAY next, the 24th March at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following lots of Brown Kutnee Rapeseed, now lying in the Compound of No. 3 shed Ward Bunder, on account and at the risk of Messrs. A. BLASCHSCK and Co. Bombay.

Pile No.	16—400	Bags.
"	26—400	"
"	33 W. S.—204	"

Each lot will be sold seperately. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the lots to be cleared within four days from the day of sale.

SALE OF FIRE PROOF LARGE MILNER'S SAFE.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire the Receiver of the estate of Mr. Pirbhai Damjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at there Rooms in Bank Street, Fort on MONDAY the 29th Instant, at 3 P.M. (S.T.)

1 large size fire proof Milner's safe 54 by 42 by 30 inches suitable for jewellers and merchants.

The above safe is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 5th April at 3-30 P.M., (S.T.), at there rooms, the effects of the late Mr. Henry John Mason consisting of cotton and woollen wearing apparels, books, stones, household furniture, crockery, glass and other sundries.

Also the effects of the late Mr. F. W. Watson, such as cotton and woollen wearing apparels, table linen, cutlery, spoons, forks, knives and other sundries.

As also the late Bhusatsinga Jewar's effects of two gold ear-rings.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 22nd MARCH, 1909.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.
When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable
Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS in ENGLAND. Established in 1864, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite first class reliable AGENTS for immediate goods, sale of produce, or other business, to whom they extend to Shipping Merchants every facility consistent with safety.
ST. STEPHEN'S STREET, EXETER. LONDON. TELEGRAMS: LONDON.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—For insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCUS & Co., Ltd., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Discovered by the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opps. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Imports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Shade Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate; Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Malcolm Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies all the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, an l stabling, having lofty-bore arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. An favourable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 553, care of the "Bombay Gazette.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Leghorn in General Cheese. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Governesses and Mahomedan Ayahs whom we guarantee. Apply Bombay No. 2, Moffusil No. 5 each servant, which stands good for discussion. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watan, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh & C. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAIR DYE.—Phillips' "NAYAKALA" restores grey hair at once to a beautiful black or brown colour. Only prepared by PHILLIPS & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases: By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at postal prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (Inclusive of Postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the comfortable and demands of Consultants. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Horaby Road, Fort Bombay.

REGISTER ORDERS for best Goa Mangoes, Pine-apples, Pomelos, Poultry and Provisions with the WESTERN TRADING AGENCY, 101 Gonsalve's Building, Carnac. Daily supplies by Steamers.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moon Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 8. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO DISTRICT OFFICERS.—Shikaris, Travellers and etc. Dont go out without the BRIED PRUITS of the GARH ESTATE, Bajaura Kangra District. Superintendent can supply 2 lbs. tins, at Re. 1-4. Postage extra.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COY, offers splendid paying Agencies in every town in India. Offices, 3 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TO LET, for three or six months, FURNISHED FLAT, on Cumballa Hill, one of the Coolest in Bombay. Address, 1195, "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET IMMEDIATELY.—Excellent lock-up COACH HOUSE and STABLE, situated near Byculla Club. Apply Box No. 1317, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 19A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay).

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED A.1. A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
69 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable old Mine White diamond and emerald necklace.

Under instructions from the executor and executrix of the late Virbaijee, widow of the late Mr. Shapurjee Sorabji Naraiwala, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort.

One very valuable old Mine White diamond and emerald necklace.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF the Rights of Catching Fish, Cutting Grass, Gathering Cocoanuts and Oyster Shells, &c., &c.,

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the Bombay Municipal Office, 2nd Floor, on Friday 26th instant, at 2-30 P.M., (S.T.), the several rights for the period of one year from 31st March, 1909 to 1st April, 1910, of Executive Engineers Department, viz:—Catching fish, cutting grass at different places, collecting cocoanuts removing fruits, cultivating land, gathering oyster shells in the channel between Mahim and Bandra, fishing and planting shingodis in certain banks at Mahim, Matunga, Sewree, Parbhadevi, Sion and Gowaria village, etc.

For conditions of sale apply in the Municipal Office or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BONA FIDE SALE.

High Class furniture for Drawing-room, Library and Office, Manufactured by Messrs. Breslauer and Co., and Messrs. Connor Gerrard and Co.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell the above at the Motor Union Rooms of Western India, Green's Mansions, Apollo Bunder, First Floor, on WEDNESDAY the 31st March, 1909, at 1 P.M. (S.T.) sharp.

The furniture is on view.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 22ND MARCH, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK OF ELECTRIC LIGHT ACCESSORIES, LAMPS, &c.

Under instructions from and by order of whom it may concern, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY the 24th day of March, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, No. 21, Meadow Street, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in small lots to suit purchasers as follows:—

1,560 places Incandescent Lamps obscured, half obscured, clear, fancy and coloured glass lamps, in varieties of 100, 200 and 230 volts, and 8, 16, 32, 50 and 100 candle power.

6 coils wire and 110 yards of 19, 14, 19, 16 and 37, 12.

One lot 4" and 1" plain and screwed insulated conduits (pipes).

25 Ceiling and Desk Fans 230 volts, a lot of very rich fancy glass and silk lamp-shades, shade carriers and galleries, (cord ornaments, pocket volt meters and ammeter for testing accumulators and dry batteries, Nettleford screws.

3 Blickensderfer typewriters and one Simplex soda machine.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS AND VALUABLE JEWELLERY,
High Court.
Suit No. 573 of 1908.
Ramrao Prasram and others.....Plaintiffs,
VS.
Gunpatrao Prasram and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver and Special Commissioner appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their sales room, at 21, Meadows Street, Fort, the undermentioned Jewellery on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, 1909, at 3-30 o'clock (Standard Time).

Silver ornaments consisting of.—Anklets, bangles, rings, waist band, goblets, cups, trays, snuff boxes, chains, Etc., Etc.

Gold ornaments consisting of:—Rings, chains, necklaces, bangles, buttons, armlets, etc., etc., besides this, pearl necklace, about 60 chows; pearl Earring, 48 pieces pearls; 2 pieces pearls; and such other valuable jewellery.

The goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking down each lot to the purchaser; and the balance to be paid after the sale and goods cleared next day.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINERY MERCHANTS, SALE OF BOILER, PUMPS, DYNAMO, Etc.

Under instructions from and by orders of whom it may concern, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of March, 1909, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned machinery in the compound of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Ltd., at Cashin Street, Mody Bay, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Particulars of the machinery:
1 Cornish Boiler.
1 Horizontal Sea-water Pump by Munford.
1 Verticle Sea-water Pump by Carruthers.
2 Continuous current Electric Motors.
1 Continuous current Dynamo.
1 Marble Switch Board.
1 Volt Meter.
1 Am Meter.
2 Centrifugal pumps by Gunner & Co., Ltd.
1 Copper boiler pan complete with doors and table tube.

Printed catalogues of specification of Machinery and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

Now on view.

N. B.—Private offers also will be received before Auction Sale by the Auctioneers.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of March, 1909, sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned in the compound of the Sindar Carbonic Gas Co. at Connaught Road, Mazagon, at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

A Triple Roller Mill, Fine Grinding by Sonnenthal & Co. suitable for Paint makers.

A filter Press by John Wilson & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.

The above articles were imported some 18 months ago for the purpose of making paint but the persons engaged in the enterprise did not proceed with it.

Now on view.

Private offers also will be received by the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 22ND MARCH, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 26, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd March, 1909, at 3-40 p. m., (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street, No. 95-701, case Nos. 12, Dengri Street.

Building Street, Nos. 7 and 1-3, case No. 166, Nowrojee Hill Road.

AUCTION SALE of Materials of Building known as "Seth Lodge" at Nowrojee Hill Road.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd March, 1909, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building street No. 15 A. 1-13, and 15, case No. 117, Nowrojee Hill Road and Chimeh Bunder Road.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 22ND MARCH, 1909.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any one, on ten days' approval, our highest grade
Mead Coventry Flyers
at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Also a strictly British made Lightweight, guaranteed longer than any other make.
LATEST MODELS £3 10s. to £9
Quick Rise, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Brakes and all latest improvements.
Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.
ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using Dept. No. for first Art Catalogues and our special offer to Sample machine.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,536,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Kandy.	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Penang.	Tientsin.
Delhi.	Ipoh.	Hankow.
Agra.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Lahore.	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Rangoon.	Manilla.	New York.
Colombo.	Cebu (Philippines).	
Penang.	Hongkong.	
Malacca.		
Singapore.		
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GRIEG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Nuddia, 1,944 tons, Captain E. G. M, Dickinson, arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1,616 tons, Captain E. Greive arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with a general cargo, 2 cabin and 156 deck passengers.

THE steamer Netherlee, 2,476 tons, Captain Thos. Rankine, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bunbury (Australia) with a cargo of jarrah wood.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Surada, 3,400 tons, Captain L. Archdeacon, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta etc., with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer China 3,263 tons, Captain G. Birgenlian, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste &c, with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 22 deck passengers.

THE steamer Haverstoe, 2,467 tons, Captain H. W. Foley, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Royal Sceptre, 2,434 tons, Captain J. S. Taylor, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Cardium, 3,993 tons, Captain B. P. Head, will sail to-day for Cochin with the same, bottom cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Loodiana, 2,123 tons, Captain H. J. Muir, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo, and 4 cabin and 30 deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Salsetta, H. G. H. Levellin, sailed on Saturday for Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid, arrived in harbour, on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieutenant Colonel Newbold, Lieutenant R. H. Haining, Lieutenant R. Ogle, Mr. Anderson, Lt. and Mrs Mahan, Lieut Cameron, Major and Mrs Gregory, Hon W R de Courcy, Mrs Mason, and children, Mr and Mrs Dadachanji, Mr B H Warburton, Sergt A Clowes and 165 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr C. M. Luck.....R I Marine
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Wilson.....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Heneage.R N Flagship
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 20.

Askehall.....2762 Fell .....The Captain
Africa.....1302 Morrison .....M M & Co
Aporima.....3684 Fuller .....T M & Co
Assaye.....4359 Gordon .....Shanghai ...31-3 P & O Co
Budrie.....1613 Baldion .....H C Joosub
Cardium.....3993 Head .....W & A Graham & Co
Goalpara...1399 Elton .....M M & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon ...B & P S N Co
Invercauk.....3203 Smith .....W & A G & Co
Kt of the Thistle.....4286 Baker .....K N & Co
Kt Errant.....4799 Jones .....K Nixon & Co
Lindenfall.....2595 Tullock.....T Morrison & Co
Lichenhels.....3623 Frerichs .....W & A Graham & Co
Lamington.....2283 Mac Phail .....The Captain
Netherlee.....2716 Rankine.....
Nuddia.....1944 Dickinson.....M M & Co
Pearlmoor...2578 Moffell .....T Morrison & Co
Ruth.....272 Hellisen .....Bombay Co
Salfa.....445 Shepherd.....B & H S N Co
Strathfillan.....2816 McKindly .....W & A G & Co
Springburg...3173 Crosthwaite .....W & A G & Co
Strathenderick...3843 Steward .....W & A G & Co
Surada.....3400 Archdeacon.....M M & Co
Somali .....1615 Greeve A Strandes .....
Yadala.....2164 Le Feure .....M M & Co
Yola.....2245 Purdon .....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Planet Neptune	...2821	...Price...	Chittagong	...N-F...	F Muir & Co
C & R Hidalgo	...2760	Bouhall...	K'ahi 30-3	...F M & Co	
G Hosaines	993	Jourdan	Persian Gulf	23-3	B & P S N Co
H Islami	...1604	Newley	Jeddah	22-3	B & P S N Co
K Britannia	...3573	Barcham	London	...31-3	P & O S N Co
O Nordwest	...1098	Koford	Ferrajo	23-3	S Smidt & Co
P Barenfels	3467	Engelgo	Hamburg via Karachi	24-3	W & A G & Co
Q Ahmadi	.....	1640 Hughes	Jeddah	...26-3	B & P S N Co.,

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kageshima Maru.....3373 Arakawa ...Kobe...26-3 N Y Kaisha
2 Olympia...3269 Tact...Liverpool .27-3 W & A G & Co
4 Ile de la Reunion...3015 Trichon ... .Havre...31-3 J Mackintosh & Co
6 Colobaria...3486 Bishop...Akyab..23-3 ...M M & Co
7 China...3868 Berguglian...Kobe...26-3 ...W Deuss
10 & 11 City of London...8563 Whish...Liverpool...6-4 K Nixon & Co
12 Arabia...4167 Leigh ...London...27-3 P & O S N Co
14 Lhasa.....950 MacDiarmid...K'ohi...22-3 M Mackenzie & Co
15 Africa...2565 Bodessich .....Trieste 1-4 ...W Deuss
16 Nairn...2324 Lasson...Dunkirk...28-3 W & A G & Co

H W P D

3 Satrunji .....547 Hoosein..... N F ...Bo S N Co Ld

H W D D

Colaba...3899 Robertson .....Antwerp ...27-3 M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Nuddia s	Dickinson ...	Calcutta, Mar 5
	Netherlee s	Rankine	Bunbury
20	Somali s	Greive	Durban, Mar 3
	China s	Bergenhian ...	Trieste, Feb 27
	Suradia s	Arabdeen ...	Calcutta, Mar 9
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid ...	Karachi, Mar 18
	Torrington s	Thurburn ...	Cardiff Feb 20
21	Delta s	Snow	Shanghai Nov 2
	Rabenfels s	Peobst	New Port Feb 2
	Dumra s	Moxon	Busreh Mar 14
	Ismaila s	Rose	Busreh Mar 11
	Mohammadi s	Coates	Busreh Mar 7
	Amatonga s	Wooster	Busreh Mar 15

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Moonsoori s	Newby	Genoa
	Salsetta s	Levellin	Aden
	Royal Sceptre s ...	Tayler	Calcutta
21	Haverstoe s	Foley	Rangoon
	Loodiana s	Muir	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Cardium, Captain Head, obtained her portclearance on Saturday for Cochin.

The steamer Britannia, began to load on Saturday for Aden.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	From
17	Clan Forbes	Coast
18	Beswada	Mouimein

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamer Prago, left Trieste on the 18th instant and is expected here on the 4th April.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 20.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Strathfillan s—2,000 cwts castorseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

City of London s—136 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

ALLEN—McGOVERNE—March 15, at the St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, by the Rev. R. Gee, Principal of Bishop's College, James Richard George Allen, of the Bank of Bengal, to Agnes Ellen, second daughter of the late Major R. W. McGoverne, I. A. S.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"
The Great Remedy for Cold and Fever,
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Read the following Testimonial :—

ORIENTAL REVIEW OFFICES,
BOMBAY, 26*th February*, 1909.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I feel I must write just a few lines to say how remarkably efficacious your Chirettones have proved themselves to me. There was a severe outbreak of Malaria in my Press a few weeks ago. I sent for 500 Chirettones from you and distributed them among my Compositors and other workmen and they have simply worked wonders. I would specially like to draw your attention to the case of my Head Compositor. Hardly a week passed when he had no malarial fever. I continuously dosed him with Chirettones for four weeks, and he is now, I am happy to say, free from fever.

Yours faithfully,
R. S. RUSTOMJEE,
Editor and Proprietor.

Kempy & Co Ltd

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 11-51m. Low water, 5-35m., 5-46a.

Lecture on Commercial Law, University Hall, 6-15 p.m.

British and Foreign Bible Society, Bombay Branch, annual meeting, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 6 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Bombay Medical Commission Exhibition, Oval.

Maxim : "Conceal thy gold, thy destination and thy creed."—PERSIAN PROVERB.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 22nd, New Moon, 1h. 41-3 m. a.m.; Mar. 28th, First Quarter, 10h. 18-7m. p.m.; Mar. 7th, in Apogee, 1-5h. p.m.; Mar. 21st, in Perigee, 4-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, March 23.—Jackal Club sports. Sun rises, 6h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 0-11m., 6-37a. Low water, 6-13m., 6-31a.

Wednesday, March 24.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. The Finlay Mills, Chartered Bank Buildings, 3 p.m. Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company, Wellington Lines, 3-30 p.m. B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, annual meeting, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 0-50m., 1-23a. Low water, 6-52m. 7-15a.

Thursday, March 25.—Lecture on Commercial Law, University Hall, 6-15 p.m. Burhanpur Tapti Mill, Wellington Lines, 3 p.m. Bombay Girls' High Schools Athletic Association, Town Hall, 8-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. Mrs. Bullock Workman's lecture, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m. High water, 1-29m., 2-10a. Low water, 7-32m., 7-59a.

Friday, March 26.—Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company., 1 Bruce Lane, 5-10 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m. High water 2-8m., 2-59a. Low water, 3-13m., 8-45a.

Saturday, March 27.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Hunters' Flat Races. Bombay Hunt. Sun rises, 6h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m. High water, 2-48m., 3-53a. Low water, 8-56m., 9-38a.

THE "BEEHIVE" AT MATHERAN.—The bungalow at Matheran known as the "Beehive," the property of Mr. Essa bin Khalifa, was sold at an auction sale last week to Mr. Ebrahim Karim Nanji for the sum of Rs. 15,500.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in a waste paper godown, in the old ice-factory building, Frere Road, on Saturday afternoon, but the fire-brigade and the neighbours extinguished the flames before any heavy damage was done. The roof of the building was partly burnt.

VICTIMS OF FIRE.—Gaji the gateman and his wife Jankibai, living in the Chowki of the Harbour Branch Railway at Sewri, which was destroyed by fire on Friday morning, died at the G. T. Hospital on Saturday. When removed from out of the flames they were badly burnt.

HOUSE SEARCHES AT SURAT.—It is reported that the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Surat, accompanied by a Sub-Inspector and five constables and head constables raided on Sunday before last the house of Mr. K. K. Desai, who was absent at the time. Mr. Desai was called and shown the search warrant and a search commenced in his house in the presence of a "panch." It is understood that nothing implicatory was found and the police went away empty handed.

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR.—Sir Cowasji Jehangir, in a letter addressed to Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt, tenders his grateful acknowledgments to Sir Currimbhoy and other friends for the proposal to give a banquet in his honour, in connection with the title of Baronet conferred upon him by the King-Emperor. He begs his friends to consider as if the banquet had really been given him, and to take no further steps in the matter, as he is about to proceed to Europe within a month.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Acting Coroner of Bombay, on Saturday, opened an inquiry on view of the body of Jaibai, a Hindu woman, aged about 50 years. Deceased was a new arrival in Bombay, coming here from her native country only on Friday morning. In the afternoon she was knocked down by a motor-car belonging to Major Kilkelly, in Bhendi Bazaar. Being seriously hurt she was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she succumbed to the injuries. The body was identified and the inquiry was adjourned.

THE NEW DOCKS.—The breach caused by the subsidence of a portion of the dam of the New Docks which we reported last Thursday, again occurred on Saturday morning by the tide washing away the earthwork with which the opening had been filled. The men were working at the place till a late hour on Friday night, but the force of the tide on Saturday morning broke down the mound they raised and the water within the dam now practically stood at the level of the tide.

LALA LAJPATRAI IN BOMBAY.—Lala Lajpatrai, having arrived in Bombay by the English mail steamer, on Saturday, proceeded direct to the Cashmere Hotel in the Sitaram Buildings near the Crawford Market, where he rested for some three hours, and left about 3-50 p.m. by the Punjab mail train for Lahore. He appeared to have benefited considerably by the voyage to England. A few of his personal friends and some members of the National Union were present at the station at the time of his departure.

A SUCCESSFUL ESSAY.—A prize of Rs. 150 has been awarded by the Dakshina Prize Committee of Poona to Mr. K. A. Keluskar editor of the "Jaged-Viritta" (a Marathi Weekly), for exhaustive biography of Shivaji in Marathi. H. H. the Maharaja of Kolahpur has also appreciated this work and was pleased to make a present of Rs. 1,000. Mr. Keluskar has also received similar prizes from the Dakshina Prize Committee for his biographies of Gautama Budha, and Takaram, the great saint of the Maharastra. The Educational Department has sanctioned all these books for School Libraries.

CATHEDRAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

The Fete on the Oval.

The fete on the Oval, in aid of the Cathedral Improvement Fund, has been postponed to Wednesday and Thursday, the 24th and 25th, these being the last dates on which the ground on the Oval is available.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Annual Inspection.

At 6-30 a.m. on Saturday the Bombay Light Horse paraded at Santa Cruz for their annual inspection by the General Officer Commanding the Bombay District. Lieutenant Procter was in Command. General Greenfield arrived at 7-15 and the Volunteers moved on. The General requested first that they should rank past in single file which was carried out. They afterwards trotted past in column of troops and galloped past in squadron column.

It was an exceptionally short inspection. The General expressed his satisfaction at the good number turned out and said that on several occasions he had inspected their Corps formerly but that morning was the largest number he had seen on the Parade. He hoped their number would still increase so that Government would grant them a permanent adjutant. The good work done by the Corps in the camp was largely due to Capt. Popham.

Scout contest was held in the afternoon for which there were 26 entries.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st March 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	20	12	53 p.m.	9	8
Teheran ...	21	11	45 p.m.	0	31
Suez	21	12	30 p.m.	0	59

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Moulmein route to Siam via Kanburi right (20-3-09).

MR. O'DWYER, officiates as Resident in Hyderabad, vice Sir Steuart Bayley proceeding on leave.

A LAD attending a public State school at Hechingen has addressed the following letter to the German Emperor ;—"Very honoured Herr Kaiser,—At school I have often heard of your kindness and amiability, and this gives me courage to approach you with a petition. I should like to become a teacher, but, my mother is a widow and has nine children to support. Three of them are domestic servants and they desire to provide the cost of my college studies from their wages. But that will not be enough. Therefore I beg you, honoured Herr Kaiser,, to help me that I may become a teacher. I greet you and the other members of the Hohenzollern family. A week later the lad received £7 5s. as a contribution towards the cost or his studies.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

THE BOMBAY ABKARI ACT.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. BALWANT BHARMAL.

For the accused :—The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare.

For the Crown.—The Government Pleader.

Their Lordships have disposed of an application for revision made by the accused, who was convicted by Mr. P. D. Kirane, second class magistrate at Baramati, of wilfully doing or omitting to do an act in breach of the conditions of a license, clause C of section 45 of the Bombay Abkari Act 5 of 1878 and fined Rs. 50, or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment. The conviction and sentence were upheld on appeal by Mr. G. Carmichael, District Magistrate of Poona.

It was alleged for the prosecution that the accused, a licensed vendor of country liquor, and being bound by the terms of his license to keep at the shop no country liquor other than that obtained from the Distillery, of the strength of 25 U.P., kept 32 drams of liquor of the strength of 62.5 U.P.; that being bound to maintain always 60 gallons as the minimum stock of liquor, he allowed the stock to fall short of the minimum on certain days; and that being bound to keep correct accounts, written up to date, showing the quantity received, sold, and in stock each day, he made false entries of the sale that took place on the 7th and 8th July 1908, omitting to show the closing balance on the 9th idem, Mr. Carmichael, in disposing of the appeal, said the most important part of the case against the appellant was with regard to the 32 drams of liquor which was found in one of the storage casks. There was no doubt that this quantity was so found, and that it was of a strength of 62 degrees under proof. The defence argument was that this liquor was merely the result of putting water in an empty cask to keep the cask in good order, and that there was no evidence that the liquor was kept for sale. Mr. Carmichael thought the Magistrate was right in holding that, if the water had merely been put in to preserve the cask, a large quantity would have been put in, and that it was quite impossible that the alcohol was drawn out of the sides of the empty cask by the water. There must have been at least two bottles of liquor in the cask before the water was put in. With regard to the question whether the liquor was "on sale," Mr. Carmichael held that it was, for the storage cask was intended only for the purpose of keeping liquor for sale. He was distinctly of opinion that the keeping of this liquor for sale was an act for which the license could not throw the responsibility on his servant, the vendor.

Their Lordships, after hearing the Pleaders, discharged the rule they had granted in the matter, and confirmed the conviction and sentence.

CLEVER CAPTURE OF A THIEF.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. BUTIA FATA.

For the Crown.—The Government Pleader.

Their Lordships have disposed of an appeal preferred by the accused, who was convicted by Mr. A. F. Kindersley, Assistant Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of theft, and five previous convictions, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

Mr. Kindersley remarked in his finding that the accused was a youth of about 16 years of age, and was chaged with snatching a silver anklet from the ankle of a child at Ahmedabad on the 1st October 1908, and stealing it. The evidence showed that two women of Gujerati Bania caste, who were mother and daughter, were walking out of Ahmedabad about 8 a.m. on the day in question to visit a temple at the village of Sarasput. The younger of the two women was carrying her infant daughter, aged about two years. They had to cross a road bridge over the railway on the outskirts of Ahmedabad. They were standing looking over the parapet of the bridge at a passing train, when the accused came and snatched the anklet from the child's leg, and ran away with it. The child cried out when the anklet was snatched from off its leg. The women had been standing in the middle of that side of the bridge, which faces the Ahmedabad Railway station. The accused ran across to the opposite side of the bridge, and got down on to the railway line by the Ahmedabad end of the bridge. The two women pursued him, as also did a passer-by. There happened to be a constable of the railway police coming along the line at that time. He was walking from the police lines towards the bridge. The police lines were on the opposite side of the bridge. The constable and the accused were practically face to face when the latter ran down on to the line. The accused threw the anklet into an open drain running along the side of the line to which he had descended, and then ran across the line. Accused was caught by the constable in the middle of the permanent way. After a short search, the anklet was found in the ditch.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction, but reduced the sentence from five to two years' rigorous imprisonment. In other respects the order was confirmed.

JUDGE AND JURY DIFFER.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. IRAIA MALAPA.

THEIR Lordships have disposed of a reference made by Mr. C. V. VERNON, Additional Sessions Judge of Belgaum, in the case of the accused, who was tried for the offence of causing hurt by poison. Mr. Vernon disagreed with the verdict of "not guilty" delivered by a majority of the jury, and was of opinion that there was clear evidence of the accused being guilty of the charge. The evidence of the complainant San Iraia Ningapa and his brother showed that certain dishes of food were brought to his family by a boy named Kalia, with a message that it was sent by San Iraia's mother-in-law Yadali. All members of the family, after partaking of the food, became ill. It was subsequently discovered on analysis, that there was a large quantity of arsenic mixed with the food. Later inquiries showed that the food was sent by the accused. He was in the complainant's service and was dismissed about two months previously. That was his reason for bearing enmity to the complainant and his family.

Their Lordships convicted and sentenced the accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE disturbed state of Southern Persia and the consequent flocking of the caravan routes would seem to have caused the diversion of trade to the Nushki Seistan route.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

BHAGWNJI JETHAJI AND OTHERS VS. VACHRAJ AND OTHERS.

For the Applicants.—Mr. Chaubal and Mr. Dandekar.

For the opponents.—Mr. Chamier with Mr. Dady Burjor.

This was an application presented to the High Court to stay certain proceedings in a case filed in the Small Cause Court. The applicants stated among other things, that since Samvat 1960, they acted as commission agents for the opponents, who were trading at Cuddapah in the Madras Presidency. As such they had been purchasing goods in Bombay required for the opponents in Cuddapah and they used to draw hundis on the opponents in Bombay. The amount of such hundis, when accepted, was entered to the credit of the opponents in their account with the applicants. On this agency account a balance of Rs. 5,783 was due to the applicants and several demands for the payment of the same were made by them, with the result that they had, at last, to sue the opponents in the District Court at Cuddapah. That suit is still pending in that Court. The opponents, on the other hand have field a suit against the applicants in the Bombay Small Cause Court to recover Rs. 700 as balance of commission agency account. On the day on which the applicants were to appear and show cause the suit in the Small Cause Court the applicants appeared and applied to the Judge to stay proceedings till the other suit in Cuddapah Court was decided, This application was rejected. Thereupon the applicants moved the Full Court, which discharged the rule on the ground that the order complained of was not one coming within the purview of section 38 of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act. Against this order, an application was made to the High Court on the 17th of February last and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, while rejecting it, remarked that it was a matter of discretion and that if on the written statement filed by the opponents at Madras, it appeared that the suits covered the same ground, the applicants could apply again to the Small Cause Court to stay proceedings. Against this order another application was made and their Lordships, after reviewing the circumstances in the case, remarked that the fairest order which they could make was that upon the applicants' depositing in the Small Cause Court the sum of Rs. 800 within two weeks, the proceedings in the Bombay Small Cause Court could be stayed without prejudice to the rights of the opponents in the Small Cause Court to apply to this Court for the removal of the stay in the event of the Cuddapah suit not being disposed of in the District Court within six months.

Their Lordships ordered that the applicants should pay the costs of this application.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Bombay Auxiliary Report.

WE extract the following items from the nineteenth report of the Bombay Auxiliary of the B. and F. B. S.

Since issuing our last Report, we have sustained more losses by death amongst our helpers, than we have been called upon to record for some years. It is therefore necessary for us to begin with a word of commemoration. The names of those who have gone from us include the right Rev. Dr. Pym, Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Rev. E. S. Hume, and the Rev. Dhanjibhai Nauroji. The Committee adopted resolutions regarding these earnest labourers in the in the cause of Christ who have been called from our midst, to higher service :—

CIRCULATION.

We rejoice to be able to chronicle for the past year an output of 132,673 Bibles, New Testaments, and Scripture Portions, in 26 different languages. Our largest channel of circulation has been as usual to the missionaries working in the area included in our sphere of operations. Increased sale and distribution by means of mission workers amongst the people in their districts will always result in an increased demand on our stock at the Bible House, Bombay. The number of copies purchased by missionaries was 67,469. This figure however is almost 3,000 less than in the previous year, and is no doubt to be accounted for by the political and economic conditions prevailing in the country at the present time. It is matter for surprise and gratitude that notwithstanding these conditions, so many open doors exist for the entrance of the Divine message.

Our next largest means of distribution was Colportage. Through this agency 41,304 Bibles, New Testaments and Scripture Portions—for the most part Gospels—have gone into the hands of the people. Our Biblewomen sold 725 copies and gave away 320, in connection with their work in the zenanas ;4,698 copies were sent to the order of the Parent Society, London and to our Indian Auxiliaries; while gifts to University students numbered 851 copies. From our stock of Gujarati Scriptures, kindly stored by the I. P. Mission, Surat, 8,083 Bibles, New Testaments and Portions were sold to Missionaries in that part of our territory. Deducting the copies sent to London and to our Indian Auxiliaries, (the disposal of which will appear in their records) we have a total circulation for the year of 118,575 copies to report, being 826 copies less than those chronicled in 1907.

COLPORTAGE.

Our Indian Christian Colporteurs were able to dispose of 41,304 copies of God's Word almost entirely in the form of Gospels in the various vernaculars, but particularly in Marathi and Gujarati, the principal languages spoken in the area covered by the Auxiliary's operations. These figure represents an increase of almost 2,000 copies as compared with 1907, when it was also our pleasure to report a large increase in sales by this means. The Colporteurs are stationed at points where they are likely to meet in large numbers their fellow-countrymen, who have never heard the story of God's love in Christ Jesus, nor seen the Book which contains it, and by a kindly word of recommendation on the part of the bookseller, these thousands of copies have gone on their errands of mercy from railway platforms, the shipping wharves, the mill gates, and religious festivals, as well as been sold in the busy bazaars, and in remote villages far beyond the sphere of regular missionary activity.

Of the 18 men at present on our staff 14 have worked throughout the entire year, while the remainder have been engaged for shorter periods. The largest sales for the year are credited to our Bombay Colporteur who sold 6,572 copies. His returns are about 400 less than in the previous year, but it is to be remembered that certain months last year were characterised by a spirit of disquiet, and this is no doubt the slight falling off as compared with 1907. The Surat Colporteur, who held first place in the list in last year's report, comes next with a sale of 5,417 copies, a decrease of over 1,600 as compared with the year preceding. On inquiry as to the reason for this, his Superintendent, Rev. Dr. Shillidy, replies, "I have asked the Colporteur the reason for diminished sales, and he tells me, what I believe is a fact, that there are now many mission Colporteurs both North and South of Surat who attend at the stations to sell tracts and Bibles or Portions, and hence their sales naturally interfere with his. Of course no one would think of objecting to these men attending, and selling, as the more sold the better, no matter by whom."

Our Ahmedabad and Bhusawal men also continue to do good and faithful work, their sales being 4,648 and 3,788 respectively.

All our men are superintended by Missionaries at the stations which form their head-quarters, and reports of their work are checked and signed by them and forwarded to our office in Bombay.

The total cost of this Agency to the Society last year was Rs. 3,107-3-5, while the income through receipts from sales amounted to Rs. 1,000-3-6. Encouraged by the open doors which exist in this part of India for the development of the work of Colportage, and by the success which has followed our efforts in recent years in this direction, as well as by the fact that the Parent Society desire a forward movement to be aimed at and promise all necessary support in the matter of expenditure, we look forward to be able in the coming year to report a still greater advance in the spread of the Gospel by means of the wayfaring Bibleman.

BIBLEWOMEN.

An Indian paper which unremittingly advocates the education of the women of this land, said the other day, "Education of women, to our mind, is at least as important from the point of view of Society as well as that of the State, as the education of men." For a considerable period, the Bible Society, recognising the urgent need for this, has spent large sums of money annually in its endeavours to bring the light of the knowledge of the Gospel to the sad and lonely hearts of the daughters of the people. To read the Bible in the zenanas, and to teach the woman there to read for themselves "the wonderful works of God" is a sure method of dispersing the superstition and ignorance which has reigned for so long a period with such power, in the minds of our Indian sisters.

By Indian Christian women the Gospel of God's grace was carried into thousands of homes in Western India. Excellent work has also been done by them at the Medical Mission Dispensary and Hospital, where the women patients have been kindly spoken to have had the sacred Scriptures read to them, and have been told of the love and solicitude of the great Physician and Friend of the poor and friendless Opportunities for the sale of the printed story do not frequently present themselves in work of this kind, yet it is gratifying to observe that our Biblewomen were able to dispose of 668 copies of the Gospel by sale, and 200 copies by gift in approved cases, while the average number of women read to weekly, stands at 2,708.

This important department of the work of the Society was carried on last year at a cost of Rs. 5,550-4-0

University students have received from the Society during the past year 689 copies, of which 281 were English Bibles, 155 New Testaments, and 253, the Four Gospels and Acts.

85 Bibles,—for the most part in Gujarati—were presented to the successful boys and girls in the "Dawn of Truth" search text competition. This is 12 in excess of those asked for in 1907, and the Society is pleased to encourage the study of the Bible, in this manner, amongst boys and girls. To Miss Shillidy, Surat, who has for some years translated the texts from the Society's juvenile paper, "Gleanings," and had them inserted in the Gujarati paper above mentioned, arranging the competitions throughout, we owe our best thanks.

FINANCE.

The abstract statement of accounts for 1908 shows that the total receipts amounted to Rs. 37,342-13-11. This includes a balance of Rs. 3,903-3-0, brought forward from the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 32,854-15-11, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,487-14-0 to be be carried forward into 1909.

The largest item on the receipts side of the account is as usual, the grant from the Parent Society, London, which amounted to Rs. 22,500.

The cash receipts from the sale of Scriptures, by Colportage and by the Bombay Depot was Rs. 5,199-5-4, while the contribution and collections amounted to Rs. 5,654-7-3.

On the expenditure, side the highest item is, as we have stated elsewhere, for the publication of Scriptures which absorbed Rs. 12,646-0-3. On the work carried on by our Biblewomen we expended Rs. 5,550-4-0, while Colportage claimed Rs. 3,002-9-9.

The Committee records its appreciation this year again of the kind services rendered to the Society by Mr. T. T. Wright, our Honorary Auditor.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

We consider this item to be of such importance as to demand a special note.

It is to be remembered that the Bible Society does not carry on its work of distribution of the scriptures for the purpose of financial gain. It is reckoned that out of every £1 which it spends in producing and distributing the Scriptures only 8s. come back to it from the proceeds of sales; for the remaining 12s. it must rely simply upon the gifts of Christian people and this cannot too frequently be emphasised. If these are withheld, the work is crippled, and the scattering abroad of the Bread of Life amongst our brethren in all lands is hindered. It is imperative therefore that every Bible lover should realise his responsility in relation to this great work. For a few years past our reports have indicated that the Christian public in Western India have been endeavouring to take their share in the task of financing the work carried on, in this part of the country. While the Parent Society last year met our needs with the sum of Rs. 22,500, contributions to the extent of Rs.5,654-7-3 were received from friends of our cause in Bombay and the mofussil. Last year it was our pleasure to state that our receipts from this source were Rs. 1,500 better than in 1906, and we are glad to report that the figures for 1908 are in increase by Rs. 150 on those recorded in 1907. This is particularly gratifying considering the fact that the general cost of living has been greater than usual during the year.

Of the above amount Bombay city gave Rs. 2,475-9-6 and the Mofussil Rs. 3,178-13-9. The local help shows a very slight decrease on the figures reported for 1907, a drop of Rs. 276 taking place in the income from Church collections. This however was almost counterbalanced by an increase in the amounts received by monthly and annual subscriptions and donations. Mofussil help shows an increase of Rs. 172. We are indebted to our Missionary friends for the valuable help they have rendered in the matter of obtaining subscription to our work at their station and particularly to Rev. Dr. Taylor, Ahmedabad, and Rev. N. Macnicol, Poona, who have circulated our monthly subscription books at these cities and were successful in gathering for our work Rs. 412-4-0 and Rs. 172-11-3 respectively.

Your Committee commends the claims and needs of the Bible Society to Clergymen and Members of Church Courts, and seeks their co-operation in its endeavour to interest the Christian public in the work of Bible circulation. It would be a real help if a regular annual Bible Sunday could be established in all our Churches, and we think the cause we advocate justifies our appeal for assistance in this direction.

We rejoice that our income from subscriptions and donations for 1908 constitutes a record for 50 years, and we take this opportunity of heartily thanking all who have made this possible by their gifts.

EXPERIMENTS have been carried out by the Italian naval authorities at Leghorn with an absolutely new type of submersible. The little model is only 9ft. in length and it weighs 660lbs. The bows are cigar-shaped, but as it is so small it cannot carry a motor, and thus it is worked by electricity supplied from the shore, which drives its screw with two propellers. The immersion of the new boat is produced not by introducing water into its reservoirs, but by mechanical means, and the floating power of the boat is so great that if the screw ceases to work, either by design or by accident, the boat rises to the surface immediately. One result of this new method is that there is great equilibrium in the stability of the boat when being submerged, and the crew can move about inside without serious consequences. The most important feature of this new type of boat consist in two little wings placed on the back of the boat fore and aft in its longitudinal axis, and the submersion of the boat is produced by means of these wings.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers ever

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE PROPAGATION OF SEDITION.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—A large amount of space is devoted to India in the English papers which have come out by the last mail. At one time people at home took little interest in Indian affairs. This reproach no longer holds good, and it is to be hoped that the discussion which is now proceeding in Parliament and in the Press will educate the British public as to the real state of affairs in India. It is worthy of note that at the very moment that Viscount Morley is engaged in expounding the merits of his Councils Bill, the extremist is demonstrating the futility of the endeavour upon the part of the authorities to secure his goodwill. There is a large and increasing body of Indian opinion which has set itself to undermine our authority in this country. This section apparently is not to be placated by any concession. It declares without any beating about the bush that it will not cease its campaign against our rule until it has secured its ends; and it announces that they are "India for the Indians." The letter addressed by Mr. Shyamaji Krishnavarma, the Editor of the "Indian Sociologist," to the "Times" leaves us in no doubt upon this score. Mr. Krishnavarma is very outspoken. He denies that his writings in the "Indian Sociologist" are open incitements to crime, and he makes it clear that he has not the slightest intention of altering his ways. Indian Nationalists, he says, regard all Englishmen in India as "robbers" and if English life is lost it is the fault of our system of government—the fault of the victim and not of the assassin. Mr. Krishnavarma does not exactly glory in political assassination, but he seeks to defend it. The whole tone of his letter goes to prove that the Indian anarchist and those who inspire him are irreconcilable, and that in place of being grateful for concessions the grant of them is accepted by both as a sign of weakness upon the part of His Majesty's Ministers.

It is too late now to question the wisdom of the "Times" in according the hospitality of its columns to Mr. Krishnavarma. But good may come out of evil if the publication of Mr. Krishnavarma's sentiments leads His Majesty's Government to take serious notice of the men who, to say the least, do not hesitate to condone murder and attempted murder. More than one question has been asked in the House of Commons recently as to the measures which the authorities propose to take against those who openly preach the doctrine of physical force." We have Mr. Buchanan's explicit assurance that His Majesty's Government is "giving the subject attentive consideration." It will strike all those who have followed the course of events in India that the hour for action has arrived. The authorities at home must have ample evidence of the harm which is being done by the apostles of anarchy, and they are taking a very serious risk when they stand by with folded hands Mr. Krishnavarma's letter to the "Times" is but one incident in the widespread campaign against British rule in India. In his own paper and in interviews which he has accorded to representatives of the Press, he predicts the dawnfall of British authority in this country. So convinced is he that our sun is about to set that he warns Englishmen "against the risks they run of losing their kith and kin by allowing them to go to India in these troubled times." We do not know, of course, upon what "data" Mr. Krishnavarma bases his warning, but it is one which His Majesty's Government cannot afford to ignore. Here we have one of the leaders of the physical force party intimating that stormy times are ahead of us, and the authorities both at home and in India would do well to be upon their guard.

Lord Morley as an experienced politician can hardly fail to appreciate the nature of the situation by which he is confronted. The elimination of Clause 3 from the Councils Bill has furnished the Indian extremist with a weapon of which he may be trusted to make the utmost use. He will assure his fellows that nothing is to be obtained from constitutional agitation, and he will ask how much longer he and his associates are to await the pleasure of Parliament. This method of argument has proved effective in the past in more than one country, and we must always reckon upon its influencing the hysterical youth of India. The moderate party, the party which claims a greater share in the government of this country and endeavours to secure it through legitimate channels, has no reason to thank Mr. Krishnavarma for his intervention at the present time. He does not like the Reform scheme because it does not go far enough, and he has set out to wreck it in the hope that eventually he will rally to his side all those who now look askance at his works. There are thousands of moderate Indians who call for radical alterations in the existing methods of administration in this country. So far they have taken little or no notice of Mr. Krishnavarma. We venture to suggest, however, that the letter to the "Times" calls for some action from them. The constitutional agitator cannot afford to be regarded as an adherent of Mr. Krishnavarma, and he owes it to himself and to his cause without loss of time to dissociate himself from the pernicious doctrines which are preached in the "Indian Sociologist."

USES OF THE KUKRI.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—The current number of the "Journal" of the United Service Institution of India contains two articles on the subject of a personal intrenching tool. In the first of these Captain F. R. Lee, Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles, dealing with a suggestion that the "kukri" should be carried by all troops as part of their equipment, admits that this weapon has certain advantages, but claims that he has devised an implement that will obviate certain disadvantages inherent in the "kukri" and afford certain advantages that the latter cannot lay claim to. His chief objection to the "kukri" is that its shape is awkward for Europeans, the inside cutting edge is difficult to use effectively, and the small handle with its projecting ring, though giving a good grip, tends to cramp and blister the hand. With regard to these objections it may be pointed out that the "kukri" was suggested only as an emergency intrenching implement when the soil was favourable; it could never replace the ordinary intrenching tool for heavy work. Its shape is certainly strange to European hands and consequently at first it is awkward to use effectively, but a little practice will soon enable the soldier to make good use of it. In fact its use is far more easily acquired than that of an axe. The small handle is, of course, a drawback for the European whose hands are usually so much larger than those of a native, but that is a defect easily remedied for the handle can be made of any size to suit the user and the projecting ring can be easily dispensed with though as a matter of fact it is useful to give a good grip of the weapon. Captain Lee's device is an attempt to combine the advantages of the Gurkha kukri and the Kachin dah with a saw and a shield thrown in. The dah is, he claims, superior to the kukri as a cutting weapon, having greater length and consequently greater leverage, while the handle is so convenient and so graceful that it is adapted for the new implement. The top is squared and habitually used as a spade; "in fact it is an ideal light intrenching tool and a terrible fighting weapon defective only in lacking a point and a hand guard."

The problem Captain Lee set himself was: 'Could the advantage of the kukri and the Kachin dah be combined so as to unite weapon, pick and spade in one compact instrument?" The resulting implement is described as follows:—"Length of blade 18 inches, length of handle including guard 5 1-4 inches, greatest width of blade 5 inches. Like the kukri one edge only is sharpened. On the back is a serviceable saw. The blade is so weighted that the centre of percussion is six inches from the point. As a protection to the hand in a fight and an assistance to the grip while digging, the sword is fitted with a strong guard; this will serve as a rifle rest while firing. The further advantages claimed for it are that the point, being made of tough manganese steel, forms a strong pick; the broad blade makes an efficient shovel; the cutting angle is almost as great as that of a kukri, while its greater length gives reach for fighting and the extra leverage so necessary in a cutting and excavating tool; and, finally, the steel blade is impenetrable by a bullet at medium ranges and can be used in emergencies as a shield. That an implement of this sort would on occasion prove very useful can hardly be gainsaid. It has however certain obvious disadvantages. First the weight which as designed is 23 ounces, though the inventor is prepared to make it lighter if necessary by shortening the blade. Then the size of the implement would render it much more inconvenient to carry than an ordinary "kukri" even though worn in a sheath, buttoning with three brass studs on the right side of the belt to balance the bayonet. Its shape again would make it a far less effective cutting weapon than either a "kukri" or a "dah," and a thrusting weapon is hardly necessary for a man armed with a bayonet. Then it may be doubted whether a curved blade five inches across at its greatest width would be much used as a shovel, though as pick it would probably be superior to a "kukri" though here again the present pattern bayonet makes a useful pick on occasion. As a shield, too, the protection afforded would be so small in area as to be hardly worth considering, especially as the improvement would make an excellent target. In short it would seem that if men are to be given an implement of this size and weight it would be better to go a step further and give them a really efficient light intrenching tool. Even then the advantages of the "kukri" are so great that regiments armed with these weapons would certainly be most reluctant to discard them, and for the sake of their cutting properties alone other troops would probably be glad to wear them.

COTTON IMPROVEMENT IN MADRAS.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The Government of Madras have approved of the proposals of Mr. M. E. Couchman, Director of Agriculture, for the utilisation of the Budget grant of Rs. 5,000 for the improvement of cotton. These refer to work under the following three heads to be carried on mainly in the Tinnevelly District, and to a small extent in Trichinopoly:—(a) Collection and distribution of pure "Karunganni" seed last season; (b) growing pure seed of the "karunganni" variety for distribution to the ryots next season; and (c) the introduction of the use of the seed-drill and bullock-hoe of the Telugu Districts. Mr. Couchman's investigations have led him to the conclusion that "Karunganni" cotton is much superior to "uppam," and he is doing all he can to promote the growth of the former variety by buying up pure seed and distributing it among the ryots. He obtained enough of the seed last year to sow about 7,000 acres, and as he could have sold much more had it been available, he has decided to open seed farms on about 250 acres of ryots' land. The total area on which seed is being grown for the Department this year by private persons is 263 acres; and as Mr. Couchman says, it reflects much credit on Mr. Sampson, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division, that he has been able to overcome the suspicions of the ryots and induce them to co-operate with the Department on such a large scale.

We have already called attention to the success which has attended the introduction of the Tinnevelly ryots to the seed drill and connected implements of the Telugu country, the advantages of which, Mr. Couchman says, are becoming widely appreciated. Mr. Sampson is also a great believer in this method of sowing, for he writes:—"The introduction of this system of cultivation is, I consider, the most important work that is being done. In seasons of drought, such as this the ryot has to depend almost entirely on his cotton crop for his livelihood, and if it can be shown that this system of cultivation can help the cotton crop to withstand the drought and to give even a fair crop in such seasons, it may mean all the difference between scarcity and famine." One thousand acres have been sown with the drill this year, of which about 400 acres are situated in the village in which the Koilpatti farm is situated. The points which strike the ryots are that, with the drill, a much larger area can be sown on a given time than with the plough, and that sowing can be continued for a longer period after the rain stops. Many fields sown in the time-honoured fashion are said to have entirely failed this year, while others sown with the drill have given a fair stand, and some again are said to be better than those of the Agricultural Station. Hitherto, trained coolies have been employed to show the ryots how to use the drill, but now not only have the latter themselves learned how to drive it but they have also taught their womenkind. As regards cotton improvement in the rest of the Presidency, a quantity of good cotton seed has been distributed in the Bellary and Kurnool Districts, but the expenditure for this has been met from the Budgets of the Agricultural Stations in those Districts. The Board of revenue also enquires whether any portion of the grant that will be provided next year cannot be devoted to the improvement of the cottons of the Ceded Districts. The expenditure on the operations described above amounted to rather over Rs. 11,000, towards which Rs. 3,000 were contributed by the British Cotton-Growing Association.

A PROJECT to establish an English Theatre in Berlin is meeting with most gratifying support throughout Germany. Practical assistance towards its realisation is being afforded by the most influential, artistic, and literary people, and by the Court itself, and in the leading centres of the Empire Committees have been formed.

A CHINESE Viceroy, Hsu Shih Ch'ang, President-Elect of the Yuch-nan-pu, was denounced to the Prince Regent for having accepted a bribe of 600,000 taels from a Japanese marchant, promising, in return, to grant him a concession to build a branch railway in Manchuria. The Prince Regent, we are informed, was highly offended, but refused to give credence to the statement without further evidence. As the best way of securing the evidence, he ordered the memorial to be shelved As a matter of fact, one thing for which the new "regime" in China at present is noted is the free way in which the Censors are utilising their powers of denunciation. Meanwhile, it is significant to note that even Censors have their price. The recent impeachment of the Grand Councillor Luchan-liu by a Censor was the result of a bribe of 600 taels given by a cashiered official who bore a grudge against the Grand Councillor.

AN IMMATURE POLITICAL ESSAYIST.*

It was a good idea of Mr. Robert Laidlaw, Radical M. P. for Renfrewshire, to call for prize essays from Indians regarding their political aspirations and the best way in which they could be met by the rulers. But it was a mistake we think to publish even the best of them with the title which the volume before us bears, "The Political Future of India," because it leads us naturally to expect much. We have learnt very little indeed about the future of this country from the essay, which has the place of honour in this volume, for there are three in the collection. The writer, indeed, sensibly says that "no man can foresee what the future has in store for us." He says that we have no concern with the very interesting question whether "the mingling of the speculative and imaginative mind of the East with the logical and practical intellect of the West will ultimately produce a type superior to both." Yet his whole reasoning in the essay, such as it is, is based on the tacit assumption that the meeting of the Eastern mind with the Western has already produced some such type which if not superior is at least equal to the latter. He throughout assumes that representative institutions of the West are fitted also to Eastern conditions, and complacently attacks the present Government for withholding them from Indians. "If the Government of India had moved with the times there would have been no unrest, no sedition," says he sapiently. "It is no longer possible to govern the country on the old hide-bound theories. We have outgrown the system of government on the Napoleonic principle of everything for the people and nothing by the people. Why does the bureaucracy persistently ignore this glaring fact? The extreme unwillingness of British statesmen to comprehend the signs of the times is truly deplorable." We are, of course, familiar with all this ere now, and the writer merely repeats the cheap sneers against the bureaucracy, their hide-bound theories and the rest, of his elders who have unfortunately set the fashion to Indian novices of writing thus about the rulers and their methods of rule. We are not in the least surprised to see the youthful essayist wax warm in the praises of those few Englishmen from whom he has taken the cue. "No praise is too great," says he, "for the disinterested labours of men like Sir Henry Cotton and Sir William Wedderburn, who are doing so much to enlighten public opinion in England. If only they were listened to with the attention they deserve, how much could be achieved!"

The standpoint of the writer is clear enough, and we are already so familiar with it that we should hardly thank Mr. Laidlaw for being instrumental in putting it before us once more in this guise, though the essayist should thank him much for this his first appearance in public in such good form, for the get up of the volume is all to be desired—large type, excellent paper and tasteful binding. We wish the inside of the book were in keeping with its outside. Perhaps one would say we must not expect much from a prize essay. Immaturity of thought and argument is allowable in such productions. Otherwise, can one, with even the most superficial knowledge of the history of this country, say as the essayist does, "India has never been and will never be held by the sword?" We hope the writer is only ignorant of history and does not wilfully misrepresent it. The history of India for the past nine centuries at least, stands up to contradict such a statement. Did the Afghans, the Moghals, the Mahrattas the Sikhs, not hold the country in the past because they were preeminent with the sword and did they not lose it when they were found wanting in its use? There is much pharisaical talk nowadays, and we should not like the sword to be flourished in jingo fashion in season and out of season. We should like the sword to be kept in its scabbard and the scabbard to be covered with velvet if you please. But the sword is there all the same. The British rule, like any other foreign rule, is founded and based ultimately on the sword, and will remain so long as it can wield the sword better than anyone else in this country. The fate of this country has been often before decided by the arbitrament of the sword and will be so decided in the future whenever necessary. All this, though elementary truth, is apt to be lost sight of even by ourselves in a pharisaical mood, and no wonder that such mood deceives writers even more experienced than the present essayist into uttering the palpable sophism that "India has never been and will never be held by the sword." India, on the contrary, has never in the past been held by anything but the sword. It is only the present rulers who are showing that India can be ruled and held by other means though the sword is in the last instance their resource also. Louis XIV inscribed on his cannon the memorable words: "Ultima ratio Regum," and this is true of all cannon, and rifle and sword, whether belonging to kings or republics. We should like the essayist to tell us what stands between India and the worst anarchy. What indeed but England's Army in this country and her power of resourcefulness to pour into India from every part of the Empire a still greater Army in the time of need.

This is the essayist's first attempt in public and we can hardly congratulate him on his "debut," however much we may wish not to discourage him from future attempts. But we hope he will read much, especially history, and think more before he makes another attempt at essaying the political future of India. The judges who have awarded the prize and among whom are two distinguished men, Mr. Buckland, the author of the "Dictionary of Indian Biography" and Mr. Kennedy of the Royal Asiatic Society, a contributor to the recent historical volume of the new Indian Gazetteer, acknowledge that "even the best of the essayists, European and Indian, display remarkable political inexperience. They draft paper constitutions light-heartedly, without any recognition of the difficulties in the way of any conception of how their schemes would work." Evidently their choice was confined to a narrow field, though as it appears some thirty-five competed. Fifteen were Englishmen or Eurasians, and of the remaining twenty Indian writers there were three Mahomedans, three Theosophists, and only one or two Parsis. It is a Parsi who gets the prize but evidently he had not much competition from his enlightened race. That is a pity, for we believe Mr. Laidlaw would have found among this race abler persons to do justice to the subject he propounded. But they do not seem to have cared to enter his lists. Of the prize essay the judges say that though it is the best among those they received "it appears to us to have much special pleading, many false analogies, assumptions which will not hold, and obliviousness of some fundamental facts, while the writer appears to know little of India outside certain limits, and much of what he asks is impracticable." These defects detract seriously from the value of the contribution which is said by the judges to represent the views of the Moderate Party in the Congress. But the essayist is at times Extremist enough. For instance he has the hardihood to ask "how long does England expect to govern India by the sword in the face of the growing forces of nationalism." To accuse England of "governing India by the sword" is sheer nonsense, and in a more experienced writer we should call it rank malice. About the "growing forces of nationalism," we may gauge the essayist's maturity of judgment by his assertion that in fifty years "we can expect complete unity among the diverse races of India"! He seems to be aware of the great difficulties of the task. "To hope for unity among ignorant people divided by race and religion is to expect the impossible. By ignorant people, I mean those who are utterly illiterate, unversed even in their own vernaculars. Of this class the number is still very large. Until something is done to lift this huge mass from superstition and ignorance, we cannot lay claim to a national spirit to its fullest extent." Yet he expects that in fifty years all this vast mass—which his editor well points out to be 275 millions out of the total of 294 millions—will be lifted from superstition and ignorance which he himself admits must precede its creation into one united nation! He admits also that "our social system must be overhauled root and branch; the barriers of caste must be broken down and our women brought out from the seclusion which saps their mental growth." But the next half century is to work wonders in this country and to remove all these "tremendous difficulties," and to people India with one united nation! But enough of this and the like specimens of the political wisdom of the essay. We cordially agree with the judges that "the chief value of these essays consists in their evidential and educative significance." Essays like the present, furnish a measure of the political capacity and fitness of educated Indians—we had almost written "educated natives;" but our essayist here objects to the term "natives" oddly enough on the ground that "it conjures up a vision of the Red Indians of America!" We should have thought that the term "Indians" was rather suggestive of the vision. The second essay in that volume, which was commended by the judges though not awarded the prize, is in our opinion in many ways superior and shows signs of a maturer political judgment. We may consider this well thought-out lucubration on another occasion.

X.

* "A Study of the Aspirations of Educated Indians. The Political Future of India." London: Hodder and Stoughton.

THE AHMEDNAGAR EXHIBITION AND CATTLE SHOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THIS exhibition which is an annual event was held this year from 17th to 20th March. The present is the first year in which it was held and organised by the Local Agricultural Association. Among the patrons of the show were Mr. Mollison, Inspector General of Agriculture, the Director of Agriculture and the Collector of Ahmednagar. The chief features of the show may be classed under three divisions as follows: (a) Produce; (b) Cattle; (c) Demonstrations and Lectures.

The exhibits in the Produce Section were neatly arranged in the Old Rug Factory of the Christian Aid Society, the implements being in sheds close by and the cattle show in an adjoining field.

It is worthy of notice that the arrangement of the Taluka exhibits together with collection of same was done by the Taluka Committees of which the Mamlatdar is generally the Chairman.

The total number of samples of grain, fibres etc. was nearly 2,000, Jowar and wheat varieties formed a predominant feature of the produce exhibits. The judging was done by members of the Agriculturl Department assisted by experienced local cultivators. The best jewar came from Jamkhed Taluka, while Nagar, Parner and Jamkhed contested very closely for the best wheat. A very good collection of Forest products was also shown. The exhibits of fruits, vegetables and grain by Cursetjee and Sons from their garden at Bhistabag was also a noticeable feature. The Agricultural Department showed: (a) samples of several varieties of grain from the College Farm; (b) samples of crops grown at Rahuri by Dry Farming methods; (c) specimens of plant diseases with a short note giving remedial or preventive measures for each. This last section was done by Professor Chibber of the Agricultural College.

The chief aim of this part of the Exhibition is to encourage the growth of pure and selected seed, in proference to a mixture of good and bad varieties, often grown by cultivators. This year a special feature was the selling of seed by the Department from villages in the District specally noted for production of high class grain.

In the Cattle Section the total number of Exhibits reached 198 and of these, Khillari blood was very prominent. The chief object of the cattle Show is to encourage the improvement of Nagar cattle by breeding with Khillari bulls. The Khillari is a general term given to animals of Mysore class, the purest type of which is the celebrated Amrit Mahal breed. Certain bulls of Khillari blood were bought by Takvi and by private means two years ago and a number of very promising offpring from these cattle were shown at the Exhibition. The first prize was given to a calf of this class belonging to Ballaji Mali of Shrigonda Taluka. In the class of Bulls other than Khillari the black and white hill cattle or Dhongari, are worthy of notice, because they are a pure breed of cattle raised in the District. Deccanies and Surtis were represented by a few excellent animals. Judging was done by Mr. Hewlett C.V.D., and local gentlemen.

In the Implement Section the chief features were: (1) Messrs. Kirloskar Bros of Belgaum's exhibits of chaff cutters, turn wrest plough, disc threshing machine and pulley etc. all of which were made at their Factory at Belgaum. (2) Messrs. Duncan and Stratton's 8 H. P. Oil Engine worked a pump at Mr. Cursetjee's garden during the Show. A special feature claimed for these Oil-engines is their very low percentage of oil consumption, the one at Ganeshkhind gardens, Kirkee, using under 3/4 pint per H. P. per hour. (3) Mr. D. C. Churchhill of the Ahmednagar Mission exhibited a new type of water motor, adopted to the measurement of water-supply for cultivators. (4) Mr. D. Winsor of Sirur showed two agave fibre-extracting machines for one of which a patent is being sought. (5) Mr. N. Y. Pophale of Ahmednagar demonstrated a knitting machine, excellent samples of work done by the machine were also shown. (6) The Agricultural Department demonstrated, (a) the working of the Arlington plough, (b) advantages of Iron Sugar Cane mill, and (c) a model cattle shed and methods of preserving manure.

A lecture was given in the vernacular by Mr. Keatinge, Director of Agriculture, on "What the Agricultural Department is prepared to do for Nagar." Lectures were also given by Dr. Mann on the "Relation of the College to the Cultivators;" by Professor Knight on "Progress in Dry Farming investigations;" and, by Mr. Patil P. C. on "Exotic groundnuts for Nagar," and also by Mr. V. G. Gokhale on "Conservation of Manure." Mr. McNeill, the Collector of Ahmednagar, presided over a conference held on Friday afternoon to consider the ways and means of conducting Cooperative Credit Societies in the District. On Saturday morning the annual meeting of the Association was held. The Secretary's report showed the number of Members was 83. The year's work consisted in: (a) Distribution of bajari, cotton, wheat and groundnut seed; (b) purchase and distribution of chaff-cutters; (c) attempts made through sympathetic cooperation of the Collector, to get cheaper rates for Railway freight of fruit to Bombay, (d) a man was sent to College farm for a short training and another to the Agricultural College; (e) disseminating results of Dry Farming works at Rahuri.

After a lively discussion, the coming year's programme was arranged on the lines of last year's work.

In the afternoon prizes were distributed by the General Commanding Ahmednagar Brigade and afterwards Pan Supari was given by the Patils to Officials and private individuals who had assisted in the Exhibition work. The Collector was "At Home" during the afternoon.

Great credit is due to the Association for the excellent way in which everything was arranged and among many others to Mr. S. R. Modak (Pleader) and Mr. V. A. Gupte, the Husur Deputy Collector, the Honorary Secretaries, and W. Roberts, of the Agricultural Department.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 20.

The weather has been dry except at Myitkyina, which reports quarter of an inch of rain the large fall in the barometer occurred in Kashmir and skies there indicate a likelihood of precipitation. In the rest of Northern India, skies have become half clouded.

Temperature is now normal generally and humidity remains low.

Forecast—Dry weather, except perhaps in Kashmir.

SIMLA. MARCH, 21.

The following rainfall is reported:—Sonemarg, two inches; Minemarg, three-quarters; and Srinagar half.

The pressure has fallen further in Kashmir and to some extent on the plains of North West India.

Skies still overcast Kashmir.

Forecast.—Further precipitation in Kashmir with possible extensions southwards to the hills of East Punjab and of the United Provinces.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 20TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 20th March, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north and the south-west Punjab but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature has risen and is now in excess in extreme north and normal over the rest of the division; the minimum is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies continue clear at Cawnpore and Mainpuri but have become moderately clouded at the other stations. The moisture in the air has increased and is now in excess at Mainpuri and Jhansi, but either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is normal but night temperature has fallen and is now normal or in slight defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—No telegram has been received from Jacobabad; skies are clear in Lower Sind but are moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the maximum in Lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the whole division. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is generally high but night temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Light to moderate cloud has spread over the whole division. Humidity continues in defect. Temperature is generally normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Moderate cloud has appeared at most stations. Humidity is normal or in excess in the south Bombay Deccan but is in moderate to large defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is higher than usual at some stations but the minimum is normal nearly everywhere.

General Remarks.—The barometer has again fallen moderately in the south-west Punjab and the adjacent parts of Rajputana, and an area of low pressure is shown at Multan. Pressure is also relatively low in Kathiawar and Gujarat. Skies have become moderately clouded nearly everywhere with the exception of the Madras Deccan and weather seems disturbed over the greater portion of the reporting area. No precipitation has been reported.

A few thunder-storms may occur in the central parts of the country.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 16th March to date.
Bushire	82·1	64·6	...	5·96
Jask	81·3	70 3	...	1·85
Muskat (19)	79·8	72·6	...	4·70
Multan	91 3	59·0	...	0·60
Rawalpindi	83·4	50·4	...	5·03
Lahore	89·4	56·7	...	1·62
Sibsa	91·3	54·1	...	0·57
Ambala	89·0	57·5	...	1·37
Delhi	89·7	65·7	...	1·17
Agra	90·9	62·5	...	1·27
Mainpuri	92·8	57·6	...	0·58
Jhansi	93·5	64·5	...	0·53
Cawnpore	94·4	58·5	...	0·22
Allahabad	94·1	58·5	...	0·46
Jacobabad	...	...	...	0·44
Karachi	92·0	67·5	...	0·69
Ajmer	90·4	61·2	...	0·44
Jaipur	92·2	61·6	...	0·44
Kotah	94·9	64·6	...	0·18
Bhuj	99·1	69·0	...	0·35
Dwarka	82·8	72·7	...	0·12
Veraval	79·7	67·8	...	0·00
Rajkot	102·9	61·2	...	0·32
Bhavnagar Parm	100·6	66·5	...	0·65
Surat	96·6	68·6	...	0·02
Ahmedabad	103·6	69·7	...	0·07
Deesa	101·8	65·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	98·5	58·8	...	0·00
Indore	94·1	62·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	93·5	57·8	...	1·94
Saugor	92·1	68·5	...	1·02
Hoshangabad	96·6	63·4	...	1·78
Khandwa	100·2	65·1	...	0·07
Akola	102·2	69·1	...	1·22
Amraoti	100·8	75·8	...	1·09
Nagpur	99·6	68·6	...	0·27
Chanda	101·5	70·5	...	0·23
Raipur	97·2	72·6	...	0·08
Bombay	86·7	74·4	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	87·3	71·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	86·0	77·2	...	0·00
Karwar	88·8	77·0	...	0·00
Malegaon	100·4	66·6	...	0·33
Ahamednagar	98·9	69·5	...	0·00
Poona	99·3	67·5	...	0·37
Sholapur	102·3	72·4	...	0·02
Bijapur	102·7	73·8	...	0·15
Belgaum	96·8	67·1	...	0·36
Aurangabad	99·7	69·2	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	103·9	73·7	...	0 00
Hyderabad	99·8	70·2	...	0·05
Mangalore	90·2	76·4	...	0·24
Calicut	90 8	75·1	...	5·38
Cochin	92·2	81·3	...	0·62
Colombo	90·0	74·0	...	8·63
Masulipatam	91·3	72·1	...	0·23
Bellary	103·0	68·8	...	0·26
Madras	102·7	71·6	...	4·05
Cuddapah	89·0	71·0	...	13·39
Bangalore	95·3	65·8	...	0·37
Coimbatore	97·4	69 8	...	3·25
Trichinopoly	95·6	72·8	...	7·44
Negapatam	89·9	74·0	...	11·37

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

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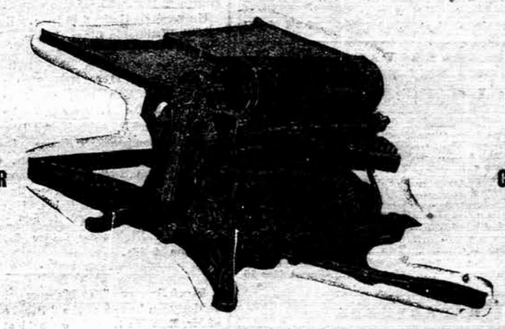
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SPORTING NEWS.

THE RACES.

Bombay 14th Extra Meeting.

SENSATIONAL WIN OF AN OUTSIDER.

The racing season in Bombay is fast drawing to a close, Saturday's meeting being the last extra but one before it terminates finally. The assembly was an uncomfortably large one due to the Bank Holiday, and it was quite a business to get near the "Books." The stands, too, proved much too small for the occasion, and even though the lawn in front was a sea of heads, standing room was not available on the Grand Stand.

There was a long card of eight events, The racing itself requires no special comment. In the First Little Nursery Handicap Sherali immediately established himself a hot favourite and the betting opened at 6 to 4 against. Hermit found a good few supporters at 4 to 1, and in the race was just beaten by the favourite by a head. Ames on Sherali rode a good race, but unfortunately this proved his only win of the day. Ten horses faced the machine in the Second Selling Plate when Robinson steered Rajput, the favourite, home a fairly easy winner at even money. Prince Chestnut, with A. Hoyt up, had a great tussle with Heeroo's mount (Squire) for second place and just managed to get home by a neck. In the third event, The First Little Nursery Handicap, Chechan, who carried a mint of money, won fairly comfortably from Mizhir Beg by one and three-quartor lengths. The first upset of the day was witnessed in the Second Little Nursery Handicap, when Hurgon who, has only been placed once this season and a third place at that, romped home on Saturday an easy winner by three lengths with that clever youngster Fergusson on his back. Winchester was tipped as the moral certainty, but only managed to get third place. Darianoor gave Young Fergusson his second winning mount on the day by passing the post in the Mahim Plate two and a half lengths a head of Moscow. Spearmint carried a pot of money at 6 to 4 against, but ran unplaced owing to the fact that he got left at the starting post with several others.

The biggest and most sensational upset of the day was seen in the Verar Plate when Company who has only appeared twice this season and on both occasions was mentioned amongst the "also ran," was steered to victory by Mujeed at 15 to 1. The fortunate few who backed him in the tote were paid Rs. 133-8 for a ten rupee win ticket and Rs. 53 for a place.

T. M. S. better known as Lady Metal, upset a good few calculators in the Horse Consolation Plate which she just managed to win by a head from Pincher, who was heavily backed. The last event, the Auction Plate, was a foregone conclusion for Mundoor, who went out at very short odds, but the race was never in doubt for a moment. He fully justified his supporters, who literally bought money on him in the end by winning the race by two lengths (Robinson up).

Majuba will in future run under different colours as the horse was sold after the First Selling Plate by Mr. M. Hormusjee to Mr. Rustomji Ruttonji. Details :—

FIRST SELLING PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr R R S's SHERALI, 7st 9lbs.....Ames 1
Mr Kelso's HERMIT, 7st 9lbs.....Whalley 2
Mr Rowland's GOOD, CHANCE 8st 10lbs.Melsom 3
Mr A Razak's Osborne, 8st 4lbs .....A Hoyt 4

Also Ran.—Sir Jamal 8st 11b (Robinson); Zir 7st 11lbs (Hazza); Surrender 7st 11lbs (Heeroo); Woolwinder 7st 6lbs (A. Fergusson); Majuba 6st 12lbs (Etul).

Betting: 6 to 4 against Sherali, 3 to 1 Sir Jamal, 4 to 1 Hermit, 6 to 1 Woolwinder, 7 to 1 Good Chance and 10 to 1 the rest.

The Race.—Sherali showed the way, closely followed by the rest, till in the straight, about a furlong from home, Hermit challenged the favourite but was just beaten by a head, and a length divided second and third. Time—1 min. 9 1-5 secs.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 23 on the winner and Rs. 14-8, 17-8 and 18 for places.

SECOND SELLING PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr A S Comer's RAJPUT, 8st 11b.....Robinson 1
Mr M Goculdass' PRINCE CHESTNUT 7st 6lbs A Hoyt 2
Mr Adil's SQUIRE, 8st 11b..... Heeroo 3
Captain Hodgson's Hooded Falcon, 6st 5lbs Melsom 4

Also Ran.—Malik Jaman, 8st 4lbs (C B Mahomed); Muddaries, 7st 12lbs (Whalley); Hobyian 7st, 8lbs (Mujeed); Jalmood, 7st 6lbs (Ames); Ariff, 7st 3lbs (Etul); Gauzho, 7st 3lbs (Kanoo); and Sir George, 6st 13lbs (Abdoolla).

Betting.—6 to 4 Rajput, 3 to 1 Squire and Prince Chestnut, 4 to 1 Muddaries, 5 to 1 Hooded Falcon and 6 to 1 and longer odds the remainder.

The Race.—From an excellent start the field got away well together, but Squire quickly took the lead. On the bend Rajput and Prince Chestnut drew level with the leader and the former going on won easily by one and three-quarter lengths. Squire and Prince Chestnut had a great tussle for second honours, but the latter horse avoided a dead heat by a neck. Time—1 min. 8 4-5 secs.

Winner trained by owner.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 29-8 on the winner and Rs. 12, 11-8 and 12 for places.

THE FIRST LITTLE NURSERY HANDICAP.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Newton's CHECHAN, 9st .....Hazza 1
Mr. Toolsidass Tejpal's MIZHIR BEG, 8st 9lbs Melsom 2
Mr. Syed Mahomed Bir's YACOOT, 8st 11b Abdoolla 3

Mr. A. M. Saif's Defence, 8st 7lbs ..... Heeroo 4

Also Ran.—Patel, 8st 12lbs (Mujeed); Priceless, 8st 11lbs (A. Hoyt); Durban 8st 8lbs. (A. Fergusson); Contractor, 8st 7lbs (Etul); Tannah 8st 3lbs (Ames); Inspector, 8st 11b (Native); and Sandid, 7st 6lbs (Yusuff).

Betting.—6 to 4 against Chechan, 3 to 1 Mihzir Beg, 4 to 1 Durban, 5 to 1 Defence, 8 to 1 Priceless, Contractor, Tannah and Yacoot, and 10 to 1 the remainder.

The Race.—Mizhir Beg got away from the machine first and led to within a couple of furlongs from the post, the pest of the field kept closely bunched together. Chechan, the favourite, then came up and went past the leader, winning by one and three quarter lengths, two lengths dividing second and third. Time—1 min. 25 1/5 secs.

Winner trained by Saleh Dakeel.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 27-8 on the winner and Rs. 16-8, 23 and 30-8 for places.

THE SECOND LITTLE NURSERY HANDICAP.—6 furlongs.

Mr Pitt's HURGON, 7st 11lbs.....A Ferguson 1
Mr Kassim Jurji's MALTA, 7st 10lbs.....Ames 2
Mr M Goculdas's WINCHESTER, 9st 4lbs. .....Robinson 3

Mr G R S.'s Goldman, 7st 3lbs.....Whalley 4

Also Ran.—Zamorin, 9st 5lbs (Heeroo); Hachal 6st 6lb (A Hoyt); Patras 8st 2lb (Abdoolla); Hyacinth 7st 12lbs (Hazza); Bakesh, 7st 8lbs(Native); and Goldman 7st 3lbs (Whalley).

Betting.—6 to 4 against Winchester, 3 to 1 Hyacinth and Hurgon, 4 to 1 Zamorin and Hachal, 5 to 1 Goldman and Patras, 6 to 1 Malta and 10 to 1 Bakesh.

The Race.—Winchester soon after the start took the lead, but in the straight fell back and Hurgon shot ahead and won from the favourite by three lengths; a length and a quarter separated second and third. Time—1min. 24⅕secs.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 54-8 on the winner and Rs. 16-8, 22-8 and 16 for places.

Wigner trained by Colonel J. Anderson.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—9 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's DARIANOOR 7st 8lbs.....A Ferguson 1
Mr G K's MOSCOW 7st 13lbs.....Whalley 2
Mr M Goculdas's HARZA 8st 11b.....Robinson 3
Mr D Rasebordas' Spearmt 8st.....Ames 4

Also Ran.—Gladiator, 8st 12lb (Mujeed); Sialkote 8st 11lbs (A Hoyt); Merrily, 8st 3lbs (C.B. Mahomed); Antica 8st 11b (Kanuoo); Hadee 7st 12lbs (Hazza); Nooman. 7st. 10lbs. (Heeroo); and Young Salanio, 6st 4lbs (Yusuff).

Betting.—6 to 4 against Spearmint, 2 to 1 Darianoor, 4 to 1 Moscow and Sialkote, 6 to 1 Merrily and Hazza, 8 to 1, Gladiator, Hadee Nooman, and 10 to 1 Antica and Young Salanio.

The Race.—From a very poor start in which half the field got left, including the favourite, Moscow gained a distinct advantage in forging ahead early. He maintained the lead for about 8 furlongs when Darinnoor challenged and won easily by 2 1/2 lengths, Moscow running second from Hazza by three quarter of a length.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 48 on the winner and Rs. 17, 30, and 22-8 for places.

Winner trained by C B Mahomed.

THE VERAR PLATE.—1 mile.

Mr Hajee Aily Shabag's COMPANY, 7st 7lbs. Mujeed 1
Messrs M Geculdass and Syed's DILERJUNG, 8st 12lbs..... Robinson 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's LOOKMAN, 10st 2lbs, C B Mahomed 3
Mr Toolsidass Gordhandas's Reefat, 8st 10lbs Whalley 4

Also Ran.—Vasco, 8st 12lbs (Ames); Sanjakdhar, 8st 10lbs (Hazza); False Start, 8st 8lbs (A Hoyt); Amood, 8st 5lbs (Abdoolla); Grey Falcon, 8st 4lbs (Heroo); Farick, 8st 2lbs (A Fergusson); Little Gafil, 7st (Etul); Aden, 6st 11lbs (Kanoo) and The Munshi, 6st 9lbs (Melsom).

Betting.—4 to 1 Vasco, Dilerjung Reefat, Amood, Farick, Little Gafil, Aden and The Munshi, 5 to 1 False Start and Grey Falcon, 6 to 1 Lookman and Sanjakdhar and 15 to 1 Company.

The Race.—Company led from the start and there appeared nothing to prevent his winning easily from Dilerjung, who was following by two lengths; one and a half length between second and third. Time—1 min. 53 2-5 secs.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 133-8 on the winner and Rs. 53, 32-8 and 24 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

HORSE CONSOLATION PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdas's T. M. S. (late Lady Metal), 8st 6lbs ..... A Hoyt 1
Capt. Hodgson's PINCHER, 8st 4lbs.....Melsom 2
H.H. Aga Khan and Aga S. Shah's ADMIRAL CRICHTON, 9st 11lbs..... Robinson 3

Also Ran.—Volume, 10st 3lbs (Mr O Symons), Paul Pry, 10st 2lbs (Ames), Winsome, 7st 13lbs (A Fergusson), and Rosewater, 6st 10lbs (Whalley).

Betting.—6 to 4 against Pincher, 2 to 1 Winsome, 3 to 1 T.M.S., 5 to 1 Admiral Crichton, and 8 to 1 Paul Pry, Volume and Rosewater.

The Race.—From a brilliant start, T. M. S. gradually took the lead. Pincher joined her in the straight and made a gallant effort to win, but was beaten by a head by T. M. S., who ran a splendid race. One and a quarter lengths separated the second and third. Time—1 min. 16 4-5 secs.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 51-8 on the winner and Rs. 13-8 and 12 for places.

Winner trained by C Bleach.

AUCTION PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr M Goculdass' MUNDOOR, 8st 4lbs...Robinson 1
Mr Dadley's SINCLAIR, 7st 9lbs ..... A Hoyt 2
Mr Ahmed Deeb's DUXION, 7st 6lbs.....Jussoff 3
Messrs. R S Forage and E Mana's Waterloo, Abdoola 4

Also Ran.—Misyar, 8st 7lbs (Melsom), Hurr 8st 4lbs (C B Mahomed), Mubis, 8st 4lbs (Hazza), Taiseer, 8st 11b (Heeroo), and Sabuktakin 7st 3lbs (Mujeed).

Betting.—5 to 2 on Mundoor, 4 to 1 Waterloo and Sinclair, 8to 1 Duxion, 12 to 1 Misyar, Taiseer and Sabuktakin and 20 to 1 Hurr and Mubis.

The Race.—The horses got off well together, but Mundoor quickly got ahead and won with apparent ease by two lengths; one and three, quarter lengths divided second and third. Time—1min. 12 1-5 secs.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 18 on the winner and Rs. 12-8, 14-8 and 22 for places.

BOMBAY HUNT.

At an early hour yesterday morning we assembled on the flats at Santa Cruz, and without any delay moved away across the Melon Ground to the foot of Sahar Hill. A slight halt was made here to give anybody who had come by train from Bombay time to catch up hounds without difficulty. Whilst waiting at this familar spot it was by no means easy to realize that we were nearing the end of the month of March, as such a delightfully cool breeze swept across the open melon ground; indeed sometimes very considerably warmer mornings have been experienced at the commencement of a hunting season, and the excellent pack of hounds, in spite of the exceptionally hard work performed this year, looked in the picture of good health and condition. Turning round the base of the hill, hounds were thrown into the well known covert on the far side, and they took little time to tell us that a jackal was in the neighbourhood. Leaving the spinney with a burst of music they tore away at rare speed across the stoutly banked rice-fields of the Bomanwadi Valley. When nearing the Tulsi water pipe they swerved to the left and ran along parallel with the pipe through the brushwood of the valley mentioned. On nearing the far end of the valley they turned left handed across it, and running up the slopes of Chuckla Hill hesitated in the groves which lie on either side of the lane. The huntsman quickly cast the pack in all the likely places to endeavour to again pick up the missing scent, but his efforts proved of no avail, and he had consequently to reluctantly admit that the jackal had made good his escape. The Master accordingly ordered hounds to be taken to the covert which is situated hard by the village of Vangoli. This wood is a wonderfully sure find, and there was no exception to the rule yesterday morning. The jackal discovered, however, was rather a twisting customer, yet it was remarkable with what dogged determination the pack held to his scent in spite of his frequent circuitous tactics. Crossing the Tulsi pipe we sank the deep stony nullah, and keeping to the right of the walled in enclosure on the far side, and carefully avoiding some very dangerous slippery sheet rock, we follow the hounds over a delightful area of rice country all the way to the Backwater at a spot close to the stone bridge at the end of the Andheri Road. There was a slight check here, but hounds were able to carry the scent across the water, and it was a pretty sight to watch them swimming the stream and all of them speaking loudly to the scent at the same time. Finding a suitable ford we scramble over the stones on the bed of the stream, and climbing the bank on the other side continue the hunt through the grass fields beyond, full of mango trees, the fruit of which is already becoming quite large. It seemed as if the jackal would go across the Kurla-Vehar Road, and we hoped that a pleasant gallop was in store for us through the Powai Valley. Such however was not to be, as just before reaching this road the jackal turned sharply to the left into a very thickly wooded plantation. Clambering over the wall hounds followed him inside this enclosure and killed him. Both the runs had been over very pleasant riding country as there was so much delightful jumping all the time, but the pace was never particularly fast owing to the twisting tactics adopted by the jackals. On our return to the hospitable chota hazri tables under the shade of the trees at the Jackal Club, we were surprised to see the 2nd whip, whom we had missed throughout the second run, already arrived home. To the astonishment of everybody he informed us that when the majority of the pack lost the scent amongst the thickly wooded Chuckla Groves in the first run, a couple and a half of hounds went away to the left unseen by anybody except himself, and carried the chase straight down all the way to the B. B. and C. I. Railway about midway between Iola and Andheri. They ran the jackal across the line and after giving him a good dusting on the other side drove him back across the line and killed him shortly afterwards—a truly remarkable performance. Incredible though it may seem, whilst the hounds were on the metals, the cowcatcher of the engine of a passing train actually knocked over one of the hounds without apparently causing him any damage at all.

Owing to the temperature still keeping so exceptionally cool I am authorized to state that, weather permitting, the Master has been good enough to arrange for a still further by day on Wednesday next, the 24th instant. On account of the necessity, however, for a very early start it will not be possible to wait for the early morning train from Bombay.

JACKAL.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

Saturday afternoon 20th March gave the yachts a puffy breeze from N. W. backing away later in the day to W. N.-W.

A Class Handicap Race.—There were four starters and the course set was N. Karanja, Mark Buoy, Committee Vessel, thence S. Karanja and back. The Sapphire and Melody started absolutely together, crossing the line 3 seconds after gunfire. Turquoise was next with Eileen some little way behind. At the start Sapphire and Melody took a course to leeward of the Sphinx, the Turquoise and Eileen keeping to windward. Sapphire rounded N. Karanja first, 23 seconds ahead of Eileen, followed by Melody 49 seconds behind the latter boat, Turquoise being only some 10 seconds astern. On the reach to the Mark Buoy, Eileen managed to scrape a lead of a second and a half on the Sapphire. Melody and Turquoise kept their same places. After rounding the buoy Turquoise came round at once on the port tack, the others hauling close on the starboard tack. Eileen improved her position a little, rounding the schooner with a lead of 2 minutes 29 seconds. Sapphire was next with Melody 4 minutes 41seconds behind her and Turquoise 6 minutes 35 seconds behind Melody. It was a run to S. Karanja—all the boats except Eileen carrying their spinnakers to starboard—the Eileen carrying a baloon jib. The Eileen was again first round the mark, with Sapphire 5 minutes 23 seconds astern, Melody and Turquoise following. The Turquoise again came about at once on the port tack, the others all on the starboard. The Eileen was first round the schooner at 6-29-10, Sapphire coming in 8 minutes 27 seconds later saving her time by 1 minute 32 seconds, Melody 17 minutes 48 seconds behind the leader, and Turquoise 24 minutes 23 seconds after the leader.

Sapphire runs on handicap, with Eileen 1V second.

B. Class Handicap Race.—Course: Mark Buoy, Committee Vessel, South Karanja and return.

Four yachts came up to the start, the Trixie being first over—very well timed—followed by Mannikin, Peewit and Pixie. A good start, the last boat crossing only 20 seconds after gunfire. It was a dead run to the Mark buoy and on the beat back to the Committee Vessel the Trixie was in the lead, followed by Pixie, then Mannikin and Peewit. Pixie was very smart in handling her spinnaker, making up somewhat on the leader and getting the gun at the point 4 minutes 59 seconds ahead of the Trixie. The Mannikin was next, and Peewit brought up the rear.

Trixie won on handicap, with Mannikin second.

C. Class Handicap Race.—This was a re-sailed regatta race, unfinished owing to want of wind on the 9th instant. The course was to S. Karanja, Sunk Rock, Mark Buoy and home. There were eight starters, Sitara first over the line four seconds after gunfire, followed by Maud, Lapwing, Clutha, Tomtit, Valkyrie, Coralie and Curlew—only 46 seconds between first and last. Clutha was first round the buoy, followed by Valkyrie, the pilots thus taking the lead. It was a dead beat to Sunk Rock, Sitara pulling up and rounding the Sunk Rock in third place, Tomtit and Maud being first and second. On the run to the Mark Buoy with the wind falling light Tomtit went well ahead, being an easy first round the mark. On the beat in the Lapwing taking a steady course on the port tack worked well to windward of the whole fleet, and sailing in her own old way took the gun. We congratulate her skipper on what will, we understand and regret probably be his last race for the present in Bombay Harbour. Maud just cut out Clutha round the bow of the schooner, the second named being jammed in between Mannikin and Maud. Clutha was next, Tomtit following, then Coralie, Sitara, Curlew with Valkyrie last. The result on handicap was Clutha first, Sitara second and Lapwing third.

Ships' Boat Handicap Race.—Course: Mark Buoy Committee Vessel, then twice round the short course reversed, that is S. Troopship Buoy, Middle Ground Buoy, Committee Vessel.

Owing to various circumstances this class was nothing like up to its usual strength—the two pinnaces from the Hyacinth and a 30-ft. cutter from the same vessel. On the run out to the Mark Buoy the No 2 Pinnace started with his "spinnaker" to starboard and his mainsail also to starboard, having to gybe to get things straight again. Rounding the Committee Vessel No. 1 Pinnace was 2 min. 53 secs. ahead of No. 2, the Cutter being a long way behind. First round the short course was No. 2 Pinnace which made up well for the little 'gulmal' at the start, rounding the the schooner for the second time 4 mins. 57 secs. in the lead, picking up nearly 8 mins. on her sister boat.

At the finish she was 5 mins. 45 secs. ahead, the Cutter having given up:—

The following races sailed on Saturday :—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-50 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire...	9 59	R.H.H. Hopkins and Major Muter, R.E. ...	6 37 37	2 37 38
Turquoise..	12 1	J. W. Stokes & W Darling.....	6 53 33	2 51 32
Melody ..	15 38	J.B.K. Macbeth	6 46 58	2 41 20
Eileen IV...	Scr	R. W. Fisher ...	6 29 10	2 39 10

Course No. 36 rev+3=13·25 miles. 1st Prize won by Sapphire. Eileen saves entrance fee. Wind N.-W. Strength, moderate. Timelimit 7 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-35 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Trixie ...	7 56	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt	6 38 11	2 52 15
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson and J. E. Aspinwall.	6 31 21	2 56 21
Mannikin..	10 54	Officers, R. A....	6 40 37	2 54 43
Peewit ...	16 51	Duncan Fraser...	6 50 24	2 58 38

Course No. 42+3 = 11·9 miles. 1st Prize won by Trixie Mannikin saves entrance fee. Time-limit—7 p.m.

REGATTA 9th MARCH. RESAILED C. CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-45 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Tomtit ...	Scr	Capt H Gloster..	6 42 28	2 57 28
Coralie ...	3 24	Col H Mead ...	6 43 50	2 55 26
Maud ...	0 51	Officers, R E ...	6 49 28	2 54 37
Clutha ...	8 30	J J Welch	6 40 34	2 47 4
Lapwing..	Scr	Capt R. S. J. Gillespie, R E...	6 38 26	2 53 26
Valkyrie...	12 45	R Walker.	Gave up	
Curlew ...	5 6	C A Wordsworth	6 51 26	3 1 20
Sitara	8 30	J E Needham...	6 46 5	2 52 35
Jean	12 45	C N Moberly.	Did not start	

Course No. 38 = 10·16 miles. 1st Prize won by Clutha. 2nd Prize won by Sitara and 3rd Prize won by Lapwing. Wind N.-W. Strength, moderate. Time-limit 7 p.m.

SHIPS' BOAT HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
36'-ft. Pinnace I	Scr	H.M.S. Hyacinth.	6 0 7	3 0 7
36'-ft. Pinnace II.	Scr	do.	5 54 22	2 54 27
36'-ft. Cutter II.	20 28	do.	Gave up.	

Course No. 42+2 rev., twice = 9·1 miles. 1st Prize won by II Pinnace Hyacinth. Wind N.-W. Strength, moderate. Time-limit 7 p.m.

Captain C. E. Parmer, I.M.S., is posted to the United Provinces Jail Department.

Mr. J. H. Bakewell, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, has been granted a month's privilege leave to be availed of from whatever date he chooses.

FOOTBALL.

The IXth Division Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, March 20.

A vast amount of interest is centred in the IXth Division (Secunderabad) Football Tournament this year, which marks the close of the sporting engagements. Seven teams have entered the lists—the Leicesters being the holders and the Sherwoods and Dorsets being the visitors.

The Royal Fusiliers accounted for the 13th Hussars, the first day, beating them by 3 to love, and the Sherwood Foresters by sheer good luck beat the Leicesters by 1 goal to nil just on time.

The Artillery were matched against the Dorsets in the third match. Having been keenly pressed the Artillery put on a stern defence and the Dorsets got the first corner unconverted. The Dorsets remained mostly forward for a time, muffling the shots at the goal; then from a bit of loose play the centre forward shot an easy goal at close quarters. The Dorsets again attacked vigorously, but without success, keeping the home team anxiously occupied. The Royal Artillery made some fine rushes, but the Dorsets' defence proved impenetrable. The whistle went with the R. A. attacking. Score—Dorsets, 1, R. A., nil.

For some time the R. A. were engaged in the visitors end. Then the Dorsets broke away and a second goal was secured. Again the R. A. invaded strongly, without achieving any score; then the Dorsets visited, forcing the game, till the end of time and winning by 2 goals to nil.

In the first round of the Semi-finals, the Foresters met the Fusiliers, an exciting game resulting. The first to score were the Foresters, with 2 brilliantly made goals; but after this they broke down and the Fusiliers took advantage to score 1 goal. Play deteriorated hereafter, but occasionally admirable spurts were made by either team. The Foresters won by 2 goals to 1. The crowd this day was very large.

The attendance seemed to be a record one, next evening, when the Cheshires, who had drawn a bye, met the Dorsets. The Cheshires had bad luck to become early handicapped by injuries to their forward line and later to their redoubtable right back, often the salvation of the side. Undaunted the home team attacked strongly, whenever the Dorsets slackened, and managed during the first half to score a goal. The extra work entailed resulted in the Cheshires tiring somewhat, and the Dorsets pressed the advantage, but, owing to the magnificent defence set-up, failed repeatedly to convert. The result was never in doubt, especially so when the Cheshires' right back was helped off the field; but luck was with the home team and the Dorsets lost by 1 goal to love.

The verdict was acclaimed all over the ground. The spectators' sympathies were apparently with the game winners.

Lieutenant-Colonel Clifford and the officers of the Cheshires were "At Home" on the field.

Amongst the guests were the Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley, K. C.S.I., and other leading people.

The Cheshires meet the Foresters in the final on Monday next, if the injured men recover. An excellent game must be expected on the form shewn by both teams.

POLO.

The Rajah Venugopaul Tournament.

WON BY 20TH DECCAN HORSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, March 21.

In the final for Rajah Venugopaul's Polo Tournament yesterday, the 20th Deccan Horse beat the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers by 10 goals to nil.

BOMBAY GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS.

Athletic Association Competition.

The skipping and Indian Club Competition of the Bombay Girls' High Schools Athletic Association was held on Saturday afternoon in the Hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, Dhobi Talao. The following Girls' High Schools competed: The Empress High School; the Bombay Education Society High School; the Cathedral Girls' High School; the Girgaon Girls' High School; the John Connon High School; the Indo-British Institution's, and the Scottish High Schools. In the Skipping Competition Mrs. Hesketh, Mrs. Aston and Miss Robb acted as judges. Mr. A. H. S. Aston acted as time-keeper.

In the Club Competion Major Hoskyn, Sergeant Gough and Mr. B. C. Gazdar acted as judges.

In Fancy Skipping, the Bombay Education Society High Schools came first, both in the First and the Second classes.

In the Club Competition, the Cathedral High School came first, the B. E. S. High School second, and the Indo-British High School third.

The sports proved a great success, for which great credit is due to Mrs. Macnee and Miss Avabai Nanabhai, the Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Lieutenant L. M. Kent, R.E., is posted to the North-Western Railway as Assistant Engineer.

The death is announced of Captain G. A. Soltan, I.M.S. from the results of a Polo accident, at Benares.

Mr. A. Vier, Principal Queen's College, Benares, acts as Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, vice Mr. Desa Fosse, who has 10 months' leave.

Mr. Norton finished his address for the Crown in the Conspiracy case at Alipore, which has now reached the 109th day. The defence pleaders commence their addresses on Monday.

It is announced that prior to his death, the late Mir of Khairpur sanctioned a donation of Rs. 5,000 each to the two Mahomedan Hostels to be constructed respectively in Calcutta and Dacca.

At the request of the Maharaja of Kashmir Lieutenant-Colonel Lukis, Principal of the Medical College at Calcutta, proceeded to Jammu to attend Raja Sir Amar Singh during his illness.

EX-PRESIDENT STEYN AT WINBURG.

Unity of States and Races.

TRIBUTES TO FORMER OPPONENTS.

Winburg, O. R. C., Feb. 23.

This afternoon, ex-President Steyn addressed a public meeting of town and country people in the Town Hall on the draft Act of Union.

Mr. Steyn said that the Convention had realised at the outset that it would be of little use to unite the various States, if they did not at the same time reconcile and unite the races. He was glad to say that they had received hearty support from men who had been their strenuous opponents. The spirit of the Convection was the spirit of unity. The first test as to whether the country was prepared for Union was passed when the resolution regarding language rights was adopted. The recognition of absolute equality between the Dutch-speaking and English-speaking South Africans removed the greatest stumbling-block to Union. Thereafter there were still obstacles to be overcome, but none of them insurmountable, thanks to the guidance of the Chairman, Sir Henry de Villiers, to whose tact and ability the success of the Convention was largely due.

In his opinion, the speaker went on to say, the cardinal point in the Constitution was the provision that the will of the people, as expressed through Parliament, would be maintained, so that if any mistakes had been made they could be rectified without difficulty. The Constitution bore the name "South Africa"—a name of which English and Dutch alike were proud.

The speaker next explained the system of Government as laid down in the draft. The principle of federation had been followed in the constitution of the Senate, because there were those who feared that if Unification were carried right through the interests of the smaller States might be neglected by the others. In America and Australia there was a tendency to let the Senate increase in power. This would be impossible under the draft Act.

In the Assembly the Free State and Natal obtained a larger representation than they were entitled to on a numerical basis. This was a concession designed to prevent the smaller colonies from being overshadowed by the larger ones, and to guard against the Union developing into annexation.

The speaker next explained what was meant by proportional representation and the transferable vote and said the idea was to secure that while the majority should have a larger share in the representation considerable minorities should also be represented. Parliament should reflect the views of the people as a whole and every vote should be used.

A question which had presented great difficulty to the Convention was that of the coloured franchise. On one side they had the Transvaal, Natal, and the Free State, which did not recognise, and did not intend to recognise, the coloured man as a voter. On the other hand there was the Cape, where the coloured people had had the vote for the last 50 years, and, according to the testimony of both Dutch and English, had never abused it. They were therefore in this situation—that they either had to force the coloured franchise on the three unwilling colonies, or start Union with an act of injustice by abolishing it in the other. Under these circumstances, they had resolved to let the existing laws remain as they were. The coloured people at the Cape would retain the franchise, but would be allowed to vote only in that Colony, and they would have no influence in the politics of the United South Africa. His own view in the matter was that he had been called upon to use every endeavour to unite the white races, and that the colour question should not be allowed to stand in the way of that Union. In dealing with this matter they also had to consider the views of men in the British Parliament who made it their special duty to look after the interests of the native. If the draft Constitution was adopted, Parliament would be paramount—in other words, the people of South Africa would have their fate in their own hands.

As regards the Provincial Councils, he thought there would be a great deal of work delegated to them. In matters of finance they would be subject to the Governor in Council, to whom the Estimates had to be submitted.

Referring to the restoration of the name of the Free State, President Steyn said that perhaps from a sense of pride their own representatives had abstained from making any request. It was Dr. Jameson who made the proposal, on the ground that it would not be fitting for them to enter into Union without a name which was dear to them. (Applause). Dr. Jameson acted in a most creditable way, and the resolution was carried without one dissentient.

Referring to the question of the capital, the speaker said the proceedings had been calm and smooth until they reached that point. The choice of a capital had given them a great deal of trouble. The Convention referred the dispute to Mr. Merriman and General Botha for settlement, and when these could not agree they were asked to divide the functions of the capital. Unlike the mother of Biblical history, they cut the child up. They would have acted wisely had they rather given it to Solomon. (Laughter.) For himself, however hard he had pleaded for Bloemfontein, he knew of no city in South Africa to whose interests he would be prepared to sacrifice the interests of all the land and people.

He asked them to judge the Constitution not by certain details, but as a whole and to ask themselves whether South Africa could be governed under it. If the answer was in the affirmative, let them unite. Although there were details he did not agree with, he nevertheless thought that on the whole a way had been found to the Union of the States, as well as of the races.

CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST INDIANS.

Before Mr. Arthur B. Legg, A. R. M., at the Kimberley Criminal Court on Tuesday, the preparatory examination was held on Februsry 23 against the three Indians, Gabriel, alias Abrahams, alias Springkan, Kanogsaby, alias Kavagan, and Cardon, on charges of murder and shopbreaking and theft. Mr. Rothman and Mr. McLeod appeared for the defence and Mr. Feroy to assist the prosecution, which was conducted by Sub-Inspector Baines.

Dr. Zweiback said Pillay complained to him of having been assaulted on January 26. He found a small lacerated wound on the inside of the upper lip. He had also a swelling on the right side of his face. On February 8 witness was called to see the Indian woman, since deceased. He found her lying on the floor in a comatose state. She did not show any bruises or external injuries to the head. She died on February 10. From his inspection of the body at the "post-mortem" made by the Acting District Surgeon, he should say the woman had not been thrashed. There was no sign of drink or drugs about her.

By Mr. Rothman: Deceased died from cerebral hemorrhage, caused in his opinion from a blow on the head. A slap in the face might have caused it.

Dr. Symonds, the Acting District Surgeon, put in his report of a "post mortem" on the woman's body held on February 11. There were no external marks of violence or wounds. A large clot of blood was found lying on the brain on the left side. The clot was flattened out and compressed the brain over an area of about 6in. by 3in. Death was due to cerebral hemorrhage causing compression of the brain. The clot of blood was at least a week old—it might have been more.

By Mr. Rothman: It was possible for the clot to have been there from January 26. The injury to the brain must in his opinion, have been caused by violence. He thought it unlikely that an ordinary right handed man could have given a sufficiently strong blow with his open left hand to cause the injury.

Madaray Jackson, waiter Bultfontein Road, said that on January 26, about 8-30 p.m., he call at Pillay's house, and saw the accused next door.

Charles Lavita, cab owner, Rothman Place, Beaconsfield, said that on the night of January 26 he saw three Indians coming from the direction of Pillay's shop. Later he conveyed Pillay and his wife, since dead, to the Police Station.

The accused were further remanded to March 4.

SELF-BREATHING FOR RESCUERS AT FIRES AND MINES.

Sir Henry Cunynghame, K.C.B., in his Royal Institution lectures, gave much interesting information regarding the breathing apparatus which enable men to go into poisonous atmosphere with safety, as divers descend into the sea. The inventor of the first of these apparatus, Mr. Fleuss, is still living, and has often risked his life in experimenting with it. His apparatus as made by Messrs. Siebe, Gorman, and Co., London, is now largely used. A man at rest, breathing fourteen times a minute with a lung capacity of 1/2 litre (about one pint) will absorb 1/3 litre of oxygen per minute when working hard he will require 2 litres per minute, or 240 litres of oxygen in two hours. The carbonic acid exhaled will be absorbed by 2 lb. of caustic potash or soda. A man carrying receptacles containing 240 litres of oxygen and 3 lb. or 4 lb. of caustic soda may work for two hours in a mine fired with gas and may live six or seven hours when lying down quietly. The oxygen is contained in steel cylinders fitted either with fixed valves as in the Fleuss and the Shamrock and Draeger apparatus—the former an invention of W Mayer of Westphalia, the latter a modification of this—or with an automatic valve which regulates the oxygen supply to the breathing as in the Weg apparatus of W Garforth. The expelled breath passes through the receptacles for absorbing the carbonic acid, then to a radiator in which it is cooled and back into the lungs so that the unabsorbed nitrogen circulates through the system and the apparatus all the time. Such apparatus are coming more and more into use, accidents have happened with them, and men have to be trained to use them, but the difficulties will be overcome. Two recent apparatus differ from those mentioned. The Aerolith consists of a bag containing liquid air absorbed by loosely packed asbestos; the full charge of the bag is 5 litres of liquid air, which cools as it expands. The exhaled air is breathed away; there is no need for caustic, therefore nor for heavy cylinders. The other apparatus, of which Sir Henry himself has great hopes, is a bag charged with the complex sodium-potassium-peroxide, a substance which when damped liberates oxygen leaving caustic soda and potash, which at once absorbs the exhaled carbonic acid. The apparatus would be perfect if the peroxide were not so inflammable; two men, one in Gemany and one in London, had been injured by its use. In the form in which Dr. Leonard Hill applies oxygen to invalids (the Siebe-Gorman peroxide apparatus) it is quite safe.

HOW THE POOR FIGHT POVERTY.

Mr. Lloyd George has presented to the House of Commons what Mr. Balfour was compelled to describe as "a pathetic picture of too many homes and too many individuals, who have carried on for many years an honourable struggle between the pinch of extreme poverty and the pride which made them reject the Poor Law."

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THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held THIS DAY, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs.45 (Rupees forty-five only) per share was sanctioned, being payable on or after WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1909, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the register of the Company on 17th March, 1909.

Dividend Warrants will be given on production of the Share Certificates at the Company's Registered office at "Bella Vista Offices," Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

By Order of the Board

NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents,
The Textile Manufacturing Co., Ld.

Bombay, 17th March, 1909.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG., CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 31st March, 1909 at 4 P.M. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1ST.—To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets, and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December 1908.

2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1903.

3RD.—To confirm the appointments of Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy in place of the late Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Sethna and Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit as an additional Director of the Company.

4TH.—To appoint two directors in place of those who are retiring by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

5TH.—To appoint 2 Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,

D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld.

P. S.:—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th Inst. to the 9th April next both days inclusive.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1909.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

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J. BEGBIE,
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THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo will be 2 Annas per Copy. The rates for subscribers are as per annum viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 40 per annum in advance, including postage.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1909.

ANARCHISM AND RELIGION.

THE *Times* recently published an article on the origin and character of the anarchism in Bengal. After pointing out that the present wave of unrest is by no means the first that has disturbed the peace of the country during the era of British dominion; and that since the Mutiny, to go no further back, there have been periodic outbreaks of lawlessness and rebellion, albeit differing greatly in character from the present outburst, he calls attention to the curious fact that the present anarchism in Bengal has a spiritual side, which distinguishes it from the anarchism of the West. "I have read in translation masses of seditious literature," says the writer, "in the last few weeks, and have been struck by the intensely religious spirit which pervades much of it. The spiritual side of things still appeals to the introspective Bengali far more than a vague pseudo-patriotism; and we shall never fully understand the various aspects of the unrest in Bengal until we consider its psychology." The reason for the dominance of this religious vein is somewhat obscure. It may perhaps be partly explained by the fact that the gospel of violence against the British Raj was first formulated in the west of India by a class which claims hereditary priesthood and which finds in that hereditary right to administer to the Hindu devotee the sole remnant of the joint temporal and spiritual power which it once possessed. There seems to be little doubt that the Brahman—we are averse to specifying any particular sect—was the original instigator of the anarchic creed which has found its practical exponents in a handful of undersized, underfed, and excitable Bengali youths, worked up by subtle tuition into a condition of mental exaltation. And the Brahman, or at least the particular sect of Brahmanism which can lay claim to authorship of the assassin's propaganda, most decidedly lost his temporal power on the day that the British Raj was firmly established in the Deccan. It is perhaps hardly surprising that a community which had monopolised political, social and religious power ever since the days of Shivaji, should have nourished in secret a spirit of uncompromising revenge against the nation which by dint of a series of masterly victories, diplomatic and otherwise, robbed it once for all of that political domination which actually it prizes far more highly than religious or social prerogatives.

The community in question has done its best during the last century or more to retrieve in part its fallen fortunes. It has not been able to seize the reins of Government, but it has taken the next best step to that end. It has practically acquired in the Deccan the monopoly of every post in the service of that foreign Government thrown open to the children of the soil, and has in that way exerted an unseen but none the less powerful influence upon the course of the administration. Its whole energy has been directed towards rendering itself mentally fit for any clerical or administrative post that might be offered to those who passed the educational tests prescribed by Government, and having thus acquired a preponderating influence in most of the offices under various departments it has striven to preserve that influence unimpaired and to compass the exclusion of any candidate belonging to other communities. The revenue department in its many branches and the educational department offer proof of their studied perseverance to capture every open appointment; and the phenomenon may be observed in lesser degree in the police and other branches of the administration. And this self-imposed task has been rendered easier by the comparative nonchalance of communities, such as the Mahomedan, which are only now commencing to appreciate education at its true value and have been prone to regard in too fatalistic a spirit the ubiquity of the Brahman. The determination to maintain Government service in the Deccan as a monopoly of their own people has been exemplified not only in the passing of educational tests and the capturing of vacant posts but also in the passive resistance offered in many places to the education and advancement of other communities. Experienced revenue officers or educational inspectors could doubtless recall instances in which the children of persons not belonging to the charmed circle of Deccan Brahmanhood would have had to put up with little or no schooling, if the final authority in such matters had not been a European, taught to hold and desirous of holding the balance as evenly as possible between all sects and castes; and more than one Musalman, let us say, appointed by some happy chance to a subordinate revenue post would be able to cast a curious and interesting light upon the difficulties to which his solitary position amid a host of Brahman co-workers gave rise. It is possible that the Maratha Brahman of olden days believed that the gradual monopolizing of all the subordinate posts in the service of the English Government would serve as a panacea for all his disappointment and unsatisfied longings, and that by this means he would in course of time recover the political superiority which he wielded in the days of Maratha dominion. But for many years past it must have been apparent to his descendants that this belief was erroneous and that some more active step must be taken, some more novel policy must be adopted for the ultimate accomplishment of their desires. Hence perhaps the formulation of the gospel of anarchy. The West, which they professed to despise, offered them a possible solution of the problem of how to regain their lost supremacy in the methods and teaching of anarchism and nihilism; and the cynicism which forms a not inconsiderable part of their character must have been tickled at the idea of using against the Western power a weapon forged and borrowed from the West. But the difficulty lay in persuading those outside their own charmed circle of the need for violence and in justifying the anarchical creed which they preached. Some special allurement was required before they could be sure of active and practical support not only from the less extreme members of their own particular sect but also from the general mass of the Hindu population. That enticement they provided by claiming a species of spiritual sanction for their creed, and by the subtle propagation of anarchic doctrines under the guise of religion. They were clever enough to discern that mere exhortation to sedition or violence would have little effect upon the masses, who had no definite cause for dissatisfaction with Government, and that only by the prostitution of religion could they hope to influence minds which still preserved a fundamental confidence in the justice of the British Raj. They, being the hereditary priests and seers of the people, were obviously in the best position to commingle seditious teaching with the ordinary religious customs of the Hindus.

Hence, perhaps, arose the spectacle of the Ganpati *melas*, which, ostensibly a purely religious movement, were really intended to foster the spread of seditious ideas and of dissatisfaction against Government; and hence also it was that, in order to bind the Bengali more firmly to the cause, the movement in the direction of violence was declared to be under the auspices of Kali or Durga, the most bloodthirsty figure in the Hindu pantheon. The subtle minds which inaugurated and fostered the movement knew that under all climes and in all circumstances it is religion which is most potent to sway the minds of men and that, given a religious or pseudo-religious sanction, any cause, no matter how desperate or unjustifiable, is certain of support; while moreover there is no agent so powerful as religion for inducing the wild and unreasoning frenzy or hysteria which leads its victims to lay down all for a fancied ideal. It was doubtless hoped that as in days now happily past the Hindu devotee cast himself in exaltation beneath the wheels of Jagannath's car so the devotee of the anarchistic creed in these days would not shrink from laying down his life for a cause, approved by the most ancient goddess in India and taught by an ancient priesthood. Every myth, every puranic tale, which in any degree seemed to disclose a moral in support of the main teaching of that creed, was dragged forth from obscurity and retold with suitable commentaries to a population which has always regarded the ancient epics and purans of India as inspired and divine. Doubtless this method of disseminating the tenets of anarchism was in the view of its originators the more suitable and profitable in that it would be doubly hard for the British authorities to discern the real kernel of the movement behind the veil of religious dogma and worship, while they were well aware that so long as the religious aspect was kept well to the fore, a Government which has always been extraordinarily careful not to interfere with the religious practices of the people would be very chary of offering any obstruction to the movement in its earlier stages. Such, in our opinion, are some of the reasons why the campaign of anarchism in India is vested with a spiritual side and why also the British authorities, in particular the Police, were unable to take any active steps against its supporters until the latter had shown their hand in more than one murderous outrage. The means chosen by the founders of the crusade of anarchism to disseminate their lesson among the rank and file of the population are at once the most potent and from the point of view of British administration the most evasive that could have been devised. They are worthy of the men who by devising them are directly responsible for the unrest in India.

DEW PONDS. IT is always safe to regard the harnessing of a law of nature as being of potential value, and considerable interest therefore lies in a paper recently read by Mr. George Hubbard, before the Royal Society of Arts, on "Dew ponds." Mr. Hubbard some little time ago collaborated with his brother in writing a book on this subject, and since the ponds are so little known it may be well to explain what they are. The most elementary science books teach that dew is caused by the temperature of water-laden air falling below the point of saturation. Dew ponds consist of specially prepared places where earth radiation is reduced. Usually they exist on chalk soils, but the reason of this is that chalk contains no worms. The preparation is simple; a deep pond is dug and a thick layer of straw, which is a non-conductor of heat, is laid upon it. The straw is then covered with a layer of finely puddled clay. Care has to be taken to protect the edges of the straw lest water get into it and make it a conductor of heat. The action of these ponds is that the thin clay layer absorbs only a small portion of heat during the day and gives it off readily by radiation at night whilst the ordinary surrounding earth takes in heat to a greater depth and so takes longer to radiate it away. The result is that the temperature over the area of the pond at night is lower than that which surrounds it, and when a gentle current of air moves over the cold area it becomes cooled, the dew point is reached, and dew is deposited, and this action continues until it is on record that a dew pond has risen as much as two inches in a single foggy night in January and three and a half inches in five nights in early summer. The principle of these dew ponds has been adopted at Gibraltar by placing pieces of galvanised iron in a sloping position on a background of thick wood, and the result is a very considerable addition to the water-supply of the garrison. It is worth noting that modern science is the investigator of these dew ponds and not the inventor. This point should be remembered, because the mind rapidly travels from Gibraltar to Aden and wonders if the Aden tanks were originally dew ponds on a large scale which have, for some unexplained reason, fallen out of use. The atmosphere at Aden is always heavily water-laden and, under proper conditions, a copious water supply might be possible. In the place of the homely straw and clay some material of high now conductive power might be packed in large hollow concrete blocks cemented together and laid on a certain area. By means of a series of hydraulic rams a small quantity of specially chilled water might be forced up to this "pond" for a short time at sunset in order to hasten the chilling or radiating process. The effect would be the cooling of the atmosphere over the pond and the deposit of dew in proportion to the degree of humidity of the air. And here it may be mentioned that owing to the greater heat there the point of saturation of the air is far greater in Aden than in England; so that if a night temperature over the pond could be produced, starting with artificial means equal to that in England, the deposit of dew would be greater. As has been said above, an English dew pond has been known to rise two inches in a night, which with English rain it rarely does, for an inch of rain represents a little over a hundred tons of water to the acre. Unlike ordinary ponds a dew pond when there is no rain collects its water only from the air immediately over it, and therefore a rise of an inch represents an actual inch of water. Therefore had the dew pond referred to been an acre in extent it would have collected sixteen thousand gallons of water for every inch it rose. With a heavily saturated atmosphere like that of Aden two inches a night should be a minimum, seeing that several other laws would be in favour of the pond. The antipathy of a radiating substance to the medium surrounding it is demonstrated by the difference in temperature registered by thermometers, one on the ground and the other three feet above. It has been proved that when air is the medium the radiator tends to become colder and colder as the air temperature is lessened by its influence. The other factor is that dew is more rapidly deposited at an altitude than in valleys, because the saturated air currents tend to rise upward where, owing to lower atmospheric pressure the degree of high saturation is less easily maintained. Mr. Hubbard hopes to see the Desertas islands, which are as barren as Aden, made as fertile as their neighbouring Madeira by this process, and the experiment might well be started on a small scale, or tested, at Aden, where, if successful, it would save an enormous amount of money annually in water condensation and might in the course of years work beneficently in the promotion of a little vegetation which would help in the work.

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR'S DAUGHTER. WE greatly regret to state that Miss Clarke, daughter of His Excellency the Governor, Sir George Clarke, died at half-past ten o'clock last night. Though the deceased lady had only been ill for about a fortnight it was recognised some days ago that her case was hopeless, despite the utmost medical skill could do for her. The profoundest sympathy will be felt for His Excellency throughout the presidency. It is only the other day that his wife Lady Clarke died at Mahableshwar, and now he has been robbed of their only child. Sir George has paid a big price for the Governorship of Bombay. We can only offer our sincerest commiseration and assure His Excellency that, though of no avail, the hearts of all His Majesty's subjects in Bombay go out to him in this his second bereavement.

TWELVE Bengalis were arrested by the Howrah police, as they were alighting from a train at Andal station, on the night of the 19th instant. They had lathis, knives and house-breaking instruments and are supposed to have been starting out to commit dacoity.

A TRAIN stopped abruptly a few miles outside the little station of Hergatz, in Bohemia and the passengers alighted to ascertain what had happened. They found the guard engaged in shaving the engine driver, who apologised for the delay, and explained that he was about to propose to the young woman in the refreshment room at the next station, and he had no time to complete his toilet before starting.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE AUSTRO-SERVIAN CRISIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MARCH 6.

MY letter for the "Bombay Gazette" was despatched last week under the gloomiest forebodings, for matters between Austria and Servia looked a shade darker than at any previous phase of what newspapers call the Near Eastern crisis, the Balkan problem and so on, suiting the description to the gravity of circumstances for the time being. But scarcely had the outward mail for India cleared Paris, than the lamp of diplomatic hope was rekindled, this time by a despatch from St. Petersburg to Belgrade in which the Russian Foreign Minister counselled the new Servian Ministry to renounce formally all territorial claims which Europe is unable to uphold and Austria refuses to entertain. This Russian despatch was itself a reply to a Belgrade despatch, in which the Servian Government dealt with a proposal emanating originally from England and France, that representations should be made to the Servian Government in Belgrade by the British, French, Russian, Italian and German Ministers. Servia was to be urged to renounce her territorial claims, while the Powers promised in exchange to support her economic interests. Servia was also to be asked to demobilize, the Powers undertaking in that case to guarantee her security. Servia was not to hope for armed assistance from any quarter in the event of her precipitating hostilities.

The Servian reply to this proposal of joint representations at Belgrade assured Russia of the Servian Government's sincere attachment to peace, its absolute lack of aggressive intentions, and its firm resolve to abstain from all provocative acts, and to leave the needs and interests of Servia as affected by the present crisis to the judgment of the Great Powers. Germany would appear to have frankly supported this diplomatic-intervention-at-Belgrade scheme, since a despatch from Prince Bulow at once suggested to Great Britain, France and Italy the procedure to be followed in order to bring about a 'rapprochement' between Austria and Servia. The course of the negotiations now suddenly becomes however somewhat obscure, as instead of the joint-representations-idea being proceeded with, we find M. Izvolsky, the Russian Foreign Minister telegraphing to Belgrade on March 2 to make the proposal mentioned above. It is also stated that Russia in making the proposal acted partly at Servia's instance—'Chien sabe?' The diplomatic imbroglio of this Balkan business is rather thickening than otherwise. Grave questions of interest are arising for each Power and in the great welter that may be to come, Turkey will need to be very strong, the very united indeed to withstand the shock of contending forces around her. The Servian Government lost no time in replying to the Russian proposal, of which of course the Great Powers will already have been informed. It is rightly described as a most ingenious document, of which the gist is (I quote from "The Times" Vienna correspondent) as follows:—If, in the opinion of the European Powers, the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was an internal affair, affecting only the Dual Monarchy and Turkey, and if, accordingly, the Great Powers deem the question closed by the signature of the protocol, then Servia realizes that she has no just claims. But if, on the other hand, the Powers consider it an International question, affecting Europe as a whole, then she must claim to have her case adjudicated upon by a Conference of the European Powers. She will then abide by Europe's decision, in face of which she will relinquish all claims, territorial racial, economic, only requiring an assurance that when she relinquishes her defensive preparations, Austria will not take the offensive. The above is an ingenious presentment of the case, because in the first place certainly not all the Great Powers are prepared to admit formally that the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina affects Turkey and Austria alone and thus make naught of their own signatures to the Treaty of Berlin.

Put more shortly still the Servian reply amounts to a declaration that Servia renounces her claim for territorial compensation and Bosnian autonomy and will demobilize provided that the Austro-Hungarian troops on the Servian borders are also demobilized.

The sooner military forces on both sides of the frontier are withdrawn the better for the maintenance of peace, as several affairs of adverse outposts have already occurred, capped unfortunately by two fresh incidents of this kind on the morning of March 4, in one of which an Austrian officer was killed. The great desideratum at the present moment would appear to be not to risk a collision by leaving Austria and Servia too much face to face, and that is doubtless why England and France, supported this time by Germany, are so anxious to resume the preliminaries for a conference. Notwithstanding all the deliberations of diplomatists, the various proposals that are put forward and the various phases of hope and fear through which we pass, everything depends, in the last resort, upon Austria's real intentions, for if she is bent upon war with Servia to attain her ends no efforts of the Powers can avert that disaster. The present state of things amounts however to a dead-lock and unless an issue be found from it a disastrous issue may be speedily expected. The Austro-Servian position is that of domination versus aspiration and the Austrian official and semi-official press has within the last few days contained some very clear utterances on the subject. From these organs it may be seen that the position taken at Vienna is that the Powers have no part or lot in the Austro-Servian dispute because it is juridically and practically different from the Austro-Turkish issue, and that whatever economic concessions Austria-Hungary may eventually think wise to offer to Servia will not be offered in virtue of any Servian right to any compensation whatsoever, but solely of the Dual Monarchy's free will and generosity. "Except in regard to the Danube-Adriatic Railway in which Turkey might conceivably be interested," says the "Fremdenblatt," we intend to conduct the negotiations directly and alone and to inform the Powers of the result." In fact Austria regards the matters in negotiation between herself and Servia as domestic affairs to be treated direct between those two States without any other intermediary. The semi-official "Fremdenblatt" has just published an article, declaring that Servian pretensions alone stand between the present unsatisfactory situation and the settlement desired on all hands. Russia herself now advises Servia to give up these pretensions. Austria-Hungary makes no other demand. Servia must honesly keep the peace, and not compel Austria-Hungary to take preventive military measures, the continued necessity for which is already felt to be intolerable. Servia must not only give up her territorial wishes, but also the demand for Bosnian autonomy, and must make "a definite, binding, unconditional declaration that Servia has no 'locus standi' in regard to the annexation, and excludes Bosnia and Herzegovina for ever from her dreams and aspirations." It would be a mistake, adds the "Fremdenblatt," to consider the Servian declarations at St. Petersburg and the answer from St. Petersburg to have settled the matter. "The place where Servia must make her declarations is Vienna, since her demands were directed against us. . . . Then only would the moment come for a conversation concerning the economic advantages which Servia might receive from us. The discussions must take place between Vienna and Belgrade. Servia must ask us what we were minded to offer; and we alone have to determine the extent of the economic facilities to be granted. For this is no European question, but a purely internal affair of Austria-Hungary." I have already had occasion to point out that in consequence of the strong sympathy existing between the Russian Slavs and the Serb element in South Eastern Europe, the Russian Government is placed in a position of much difficulty and delicacy in dealing with the question of Bosnia and Herzegovina. M. Izvolsky is already considered by most Russians to have already done more than was incumbent upon Russia to discharge itself of any responsibility for any untoward developments of the Austro-Servian conflict, and Russian public opinion would veiw with much disfavour the exercise of any further Russian pressure at Belgrade. In this respect France is found to be much too pro-Austrian to please the Russian Press. Moreover considerable distrust is felt in Russia as in Italy of Austria, despite the fact of the Triple Alliance. Nor can it be forgotten that there is an influential war party at Vienna as well as at Belgrade. The former would dearly like to crush Servia once and for all for some decisive coup and secure permanent possession of the main road to Salonika and the Bosphorus. The Austro-Turkish Protocol was signed this afternoon after the Selamlik at Hilmi Pasha's 'Kowak' by the Grand Vizier Gabriel Effendi Nouradunghian, the Acting Foreign Minister, and the Marquis Palavicini, and will shortly be submitted to Parliament for ratification. As the boycott Committee have informed the hamals (porters) that the boycott ought now to cease, it is hoped that to-morrow these stubborn champions of Turkish rights will resume their duties.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Southern Army Orders by Lieutenant-General Sir Edmund Barrow, K. C. B, Commanding.

Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, 16th March.

Appointments.—The following appointments are made:—

Staff.—Major R. O. Cumberland, 1st Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment, is appointed Commandant, Wellington Depot, vice Major E. P. Lambert, Royal Field Artillery, vacated, dated 2nd March.

14th Prince of Wales' Own Ferozepore Sikhs.—Captain E. S. Earl, 4th Double Company Commander pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Major C. M. Carter deceased, dated 1st January.

42nd Deolali Regiment.—Captain W. J. W. Brackenbury, 3rd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd Double Company Commander pro tem; Captain A. G. M. Hogg, 4th Double Company Commander, to be 3rd Double Company Commander pro tem; and Captain C. W. Lyon, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, pro tem, vice Captain C. E. Tristram seconded, dated 19th December 1908.

64th Pioneers—Captain S. B. Watson, 4th Double Company Commander, to be 3rd Double Company Commander, pro tem; and Captain M. H. B. Geddes, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, pro tem, vice Captain S. M. Rice, appointed Brigade Major, Jhansi Brigade, dated 31st January.

96th Berar Infantry.—Major J. R. Kennedy, 3rd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major C. C. Renton, granted leave, or until further orders, dated 12th February.

103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.—Major W. H. Brown, 2nd-in-Command, and Major H. S. Garrat, 2nd Double Company Commander, to Officiate as Commandant and 2nd-in Command respectively, vice Lieutenant-Colonel G. de Delisle granted leave, or until further orders, dated 26th February.

105th Mahratta Light Infantry.—Major C. H. C. Grace, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Comand, vice Major E. R. I. Chitty granted leave, or until further orders, dated 20th March.

1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.—Major F. L. Orman, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Major R. A Firth, transferred to the 2nd Battalion, dated 18th September 1908.

Captain E. S. Gale, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, pro tem, vice Major F. L. Orman seconded, dated 28th December, 1908.

MR. H. R. JAMES acts as Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, vice Mr. Kuchler, proceeding on furlough.

THE despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, regarding Decentralisation in the Telegraph Department and the formation of Circles corresponding with those of the Postal Department, has now been drafted.

POLITICS AND THE NAVY.

THE PROVISION OF "DREADNOUGHTS."

Campaign in Progress.

AUSTRALIAN SUGGESTION.

GERMAN DUPLICITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 19.

Mr. Balfour has given notice that he will move a vote of censure, declaring that the policy of Government regarding immediate provision of "Dreadnoughts" does not secure the safety of the Empire.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Numerous political speeches were delivered last night, the Navy being the general theme.

Mr. Runciman, speaking in London, protested against the Unionists making the Navy an electioneering cry in the bye-election at Croydon.

Telegrams from Melbourne report that Australian papers are discussing the Naval agitation, and suggest that Australia should present a "Dreadnought "to the Motherland.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The Semi-official "Koelnische Zeitung" states that Great Britain has confidentially suggested an arrangement concerning naval arrangements. Germany has pointed out that such an arrangement would be most difficult. Germany has no intention of competing with Great Britain which will always be able to preponderate on the sea.

The "Observer" to-day publishes a most sensational article roundly accusing Germany of duplicity. Britain, it says, must fight before 1910 or build eight "Dreadnoughts."

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

Cabinet Meeting at Belgrade.

TRANQUILITY RESTORED.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Telegrams from Belgrade state that a meeting of the Cabinet, over which the King presided, decided that if the Triple entente advised Servia to disarm at the same time guaranteeing her against attack by Austria, she would immediately accept.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Belgrade that tranquility prevails. It is believed that the war scare is over.

THE GERMAN BUDGET.

Taxing Advertisements.

REFUSAL OF NEW IMPOSTS.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The Finance Committee of the German Reichstag has rejected the taxation of advertisements portion of the Government's finance scheme.

LONDON, MARCH. 20.

The Finance Committee of the German Reichstag has also rejected the proposed taxes on gas and electricity.

QUEENSLAND LOAN FAILURE.

Underwriters Caught.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The Underwriters have been saddled with eighty-three per cent. of a Queensland 3½ per cent. loan of £2,000,000 which was issued at 97.

THE THRONE OF HOLLAND.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

A Bill has been introduced into the Dutch Parliament, appointing the Queen-Mother Emma as Regent, in the event of the infant succeeding to the throne, and Prince Henry as Chief Guardian.

HONOLULU FISHERIES.

Aliens Excluded.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

A telegram from Honolulu states that the Bill aimed at the Japanese, providing that aliens shall not be allowed to fish in territorial waters, has passed the Senate.

THE YACHT "MURIEL."

Departure from Port Said.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Mr. Scovell's Yacht "Muriel" sailed from Port Said this morning.

ACCIDENT ON H. M. S. "VANGUARD."

Gangway Snaps.

THREE KILLED AND FORTY INJURED.

LONDON, MARCH. 20.

The workmen were leaving H. M. S. "Vanguard" at Barrow-in-Furness to-day, when the gangway snapped. Many were immersed, and three were killed and forty injured.

THE FRENCH STRIKE.

Biarritz Isolated

COURIER SERVICE FOR THE KING.

STRIKERS RETURNING SLOWLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The French strike is steadily spreading in the Provinces. The postal employes and the Government are equally determined not to yield. Many post offices in Paris and elsewhere are closed.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Biarritz is isolated by the Postal and Telegraph strike.

In the debate in the French Chamber, in spite of Socialist attacks, Government displayed the firmest attitude.

M. Barthou said that Government would give the strikers another chance and then deal with them most rigorously.

It is announced that the strikers have cut all the wires from Paris. Stagnation in the city is compared to the state of things in 1870. Electricians have now joined in the strike.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

A courier service between Biarritz and Dover has been instituted to convey His Majesty's mails and telegrams.

There is a slight improvement in the strike situation and a number of strikers have returned to work.

INTER-UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

In the Inter-University sports at the Queen's Club this afternoon, Oxford beat Cambridge by six events to four.

FOOTBALL.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

At Rugby football this afternoon, Scotland beat England by 18 points to 8. Ireland beat France by 19 points to 8.

At Association football, Ireland was defeated by Wales by 3 goals to 2.

COLONEL CAPEL CORE.

Fatal Gun Accident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

Colonel Capel Core, lately of the Gloucestershire Regiment, shot himself accidently in the thigh, with an automatic Browning pistol, on Friday last night at Lahore, severing the artery. Death being almost immediate. The funeral was yesterday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 21.

Colonel Capel Cure, late of the Gloucester Regiment met his death at Srinagar on the 19th instant by the accidental discharge of an automatic Browning revolver pistol, which he was in the act of cleaning. The inquest established beyond all doubt the accidental nature of the catastrophe. The pistol bullet entered the thigh four inches above the left knee, and passing upwards, severed the main artery. Death was almost instantaneous.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Crumbling Wall Gives Way.

WORKMEN BURIED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 21.

A serious accident happened on Saturday afternoon near the Kaiser Bagh, Lucknow. In digging for the foundation of the proposed big drain a "pucca" wall of the underground portion of a building of older times gave way and buried a large number of coolies. The number is not yet known. Six, says the "latest news" have been dug out of which four were alive and two dead. The digging however is going on.

Mr. Radice, Deputy Commissioner was on the scene of the accident a few minutes after it occurrence, and directed the operations of relief.

ACCIDENT AT LUCKNOW.

Two Coolies Killed: Four Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 21.

A distressing accident, resulting in the death of two coolies and injuries to four others, occurred here yesterday evening near the Canning College where work has been in progress in connection with the construction of an intercepting sewer. While digging up the road the coolies came to what appeared to be the remains of an old building. A portion of the masonry suddenly gave way and fell upon the workers.

The accident occurred at 4 p. m. and rescue work was continued for four hours, Captain Crookshank, R. E., and Mr. Radice, Deputy Commissioner, supervising the operations.

The two killed were a boy and a girl. The injured were sent to Balrampur Hospital for treatment.

THE services of Mr. R. H. Campbell, I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department. This transfer has been rendered necessary by his appointment as Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore, in succession to Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S.

DEATH OF MISS CLARKE.

MISS CLARKE, daughter of His Excellency the Governor, died last night at 10-30 o'clock. The funeral cortege will leave Government House at 4-45 p. m. to-day, arriving at Sewri at about 5-45 p. m. The route to be followed will be as follows: From Government House via Walkeshwar Road, Gamdevi Road, over the Grant Road Bridge, Guilder Street, behind the Byculla Club, Sankli Street, over Byculla Bridge, Parel Road and the road leading to Sewri Cemetery.

Miss Clarke's health had recently been causing some anxiety and a change to Europe had been ordered. About a fortnight ago symptoms of meningitis appeared. Colonel Childe, Colonel Meyer, Major Kilkelly and Dr. Field were called in in consultation with Captain Lucas at various times, but the case was considered hopeless from the first. Death was due to tubercular meningitis.

GENERAL SYMPATHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MARCH 20.

A public meeting of the Surat Parsis took place in Dadabhoy Mody's principal Fire Temple, under the presidency of Sardar Davar Modi, with whose leave the high priests performed the solemn Zend prayers for the speedy and entire recovery of the good Miss Clarke, joined by all the laymen and priests.

The Davar in opening the proceedings in brief, emphatic, clear and solemn, impressive words, spoke of the high merits of H. E. the Governor, and of his beloved daughter, and the profound sympathy with which he was listened to, testified to the intensity of the feelings of the audience.

The prayers over, gifts of silver coins were given to the high priest and the poor, and with heavy hearts the assembly broke up in silence. Intense anxiety is felt everywhere.

SURAT, MARCH 21.

Ladies and gentlemen of the Surat Parsee Anjuman assembled at the fire-temple Bage Parsa, for celebrating the "Jamshedi Naoroz," the head Dastoorsaheb, Rustamji Jamshedji of Surat, officiating. The whole congregation joined in fervent prayer to God to grant speedy recovery to Miss Clarke and to bless his Excellency and family.

Owing to the serious illness of Miss Clarke the opening ceremony of the new building of the Bombay Veterinary College, Parel, which was to have taken place on Tuesday 23rd March has been postponed.

Owing to the serious illness of Miss Clarke the unveiling ceremony of Mr. J. M. Divecha's Portrait which was fixed for this evening has been postponed "sine die."

NATIVE PRESS COMMENTS.

The "Indian Spectator":—The shadow of a great grief is again hovering over Government House, Bombay, and over a heart that is as patient and gentle in suffering as it is brave in action. But Sir George Clarke may well derive consolation from the certain knowledge that every household in the country is sending up prayers for the recovery of his gifted daughter. It is on occasions like this, when hearts have become responsive, that one realizes the extent of the sacrifice the English gentleman in India has to make at the call of duty. Nowhere in the world probably is his patriotism strained to this almost bursting point.

The "Indu Prakash":—It is impossible to adequately express the deep sympathy and acute anxiety, with which we in Bombay and our fellow-countrymen of this Presidency are scanning the telegrams conveying news about Miss Clarke's illness. It would seem the ailment has suddenly taken a bad turn and is developing with a rapidity the doctors in attendance find it difficult to control. Coming so soon after the sad death of Lady Clarke, this dangerous illness of the daughter who shed no uncommon rays of light on the darkened home, must be the severest trial on Sir George Clarke. If universal sympathy and the earnest wishes of a people have some influence with the Almighty, we should certainly hope for a turn for the better and the eventual recovery of the popular and highly gifted daughter of our Governor.

The "Rast Goftar":—The sad news of Miss Clarke's illness has been received with profound regret throughout the Presidency. What with the prolonged and painful illness of his late consort and the indisposition of his beloved daughter, H. E. the Governor has known little peace of mind, since his arrival in Bombay. It is the ardent prayer of all communities that he may soon be relieved of his carking anxiety by the prompt restoration of Miss Clarke to the full vigour of her health. The lady has won the affection and esteem of Indians by her kindly disposition and the genuine interest she has always evinced for their welfare. May their united prayers bring about that happy turn in her illness for which they are earnestly praying.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—The serious illness of Miss Clarke has overhelmed Sir George Clarke for the second time with a terrible anxiety relief from which is earnestly and devoutly prayed for by the entire community of Bombay, high and low, rich and poor, Christian and non-Christian alike. We say, it is a fearful state of anxiety for any person to be troubled with, following as it does on the heel of a greatest domestic calamity which only occurred three months ago and which had been born with a fortitude and resignation most exemplary. That high-souled young lady, had been literally hovering between life and death these eight days past—one from whose memory can never be effaced the loss, irreparable loss, of her dearest mother. Both were passionately attached to each other as only a loving daughter and an affectionate mother could—nurtured in the great school of all that is godly and saintly, all that is pure and ennobling in spirit, all that is highest and holiest in Christianity and humanity. Who, therefore, will not realise the anxiety of our good Governor at this dark hour in his domestic history and fully sympathise with him in his troubles. They are the anxiety and troubles not of him alone but of each unit of our great community. For each feels as if the trouble and anxiety were personal and individual to himself or herself. Prayers for Miss Clarke's recovery have gone forth in solemn strains from church and pagoda, temple and mosque. May those prayers be heard by Him who is the giver of all life and may the suffering young lady be restored to perfect health to the joy of her aged father and the peoples of this great city. Miss Clarke, by her great simplicity and sympathy, as much by her invariable courtesy, has endeared herself to the members of the Indian community, specially of her own sex.

The "Gujerati":—The public have learnt with profound regret that Miss Clarke has been laid up with meningitis. She was unable to attend the prize distribution of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institution and that was the first intimation the public had of her indisposition. But no one ever dreamt that her illness was going to take the dangerous turn that it has. The gravity of the news has filled every heart with deep anxiety for Miss Clarke and evoked profound sympathy for her as well as His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency's last bereavement was indeed, a crushing blow. But like a thoughtful and brave man as he is, he bore it with courage and resignation and applied himself heart and soul to the discharge of his onerous duties with an energy and devotion that have called forth the admiration of all. The wholly unexpected illness of his beloved daughter, so soon after her lamented mother's death, is an additional source of indescribable anxiety to His Excellency. The heart of the Presidency will at once go out to His Excellency in this hour of trial. May Providence yet intervene to save the life of one who, by her bright intelligence, graciousness and kindliness of heart, had won the golden opinions of all. We readily join in the prayers that have been offered for her speedy recovery by the various communities in the presidency.

The "Parsi":—The indisposition from which it had been known for some days that Miss Clarke was suffering, assumed a serious aspect last Sunday and was diagnosed as meningitis. Thereafter, until Thursday there was a disquieting lack of news, and then bulletins were issued only too sadly confirming the general fears. From Thursday it may be said in simple truth that the public of this Presidency has been watching by her bedside in silent sympathy with the stricken [Governor. It fills all, indeed, with a sense of tragedy that a Governorship so full of splendid public work should be so marred by private grief, but we may still hope that to the sorrow of the husband in the loss of the partner of his lifetime may not be added the desolation of the parent at seeing an only child laid low with a mortal disease. The place that Miss Clarke has filled at Government House has not only been that of "a daughter according to her bond." Throughout the illness and after the death of her mother she has performed the duties of hostess, and more than commonly gifted, she has given of her best to promote goodwill among all classes. The prayers which rise from temple, mosque and church are no mere formalities or loyal obligations, but are heartfelt petitions to Him to avert from a respected and beloved Governor the last extremity of grief and to spare to the land a young life loyally devoted to its welfare.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Six Coolies Killed, Ten Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 20.

A ballast train capsized down the bank on the Karnool branch of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, when six coolies were killed and ten injured. The cause of the accident is not known.

COMMUNICATION ON TRAINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

The Railway Board announce that, in view of practical difficulties, it has been decided to relax the recently passed rule which made the provision of means of communication between the guard and passenger vehicles on mixed trains compulsory in all cases. The exception now made is, where an unpicked vehicle intervenes between the engine and vacuum-braked stock.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Incendiarism Suspected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 20.

At half-past four o'clock this morning, another destructive fire broke out in a low pucca building, situated at the junction of China Street and Dalhousie Street, in a very thickly-populated quarter. The building was occupied by hardware merchants, Chinese fruit-vendors and Chinese piece-goods merchants, and the last named were all more or less heavily insured.

The building destroyed has been burnt down three or four times within the last five years, twice in 1906. It has been rebuilt only twelve months ago.

The Municipal fire brigade, under Superintendent Bateman and Mr. Thomas, his assistant, worked splendidly, and stopped the fire from spreading from the building in which it originated and which has been completely gutted.

Incendiarism is suspected, since oil fumes were smelt, when the firemen broke down some of the doors with their hatchets to get at the flames inside the premises.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

Mian Muhammad Shah Din, Khan Bahadur, acts as Judge, Punjab Chief Court, vice Justice Kensington, proceeding on leave. Mr. A. Williams from Baluchistan, acting as temporary Additional Judge.

Mr. C. J. Peake, Meteorologist, Calcutta, has nine months' leave, Dr. E. P. Harison to act.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Fleming, Assistant Surveyor-General, has six months' leave, from the 16th proximo.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Kaye has twenty months' leave.

Mr. H. Y. Langhorne is appointed Assistant Master, Daly College, Indore.

Mr. J. Davidson, Assistant Accountant-General, has eight months' leave, Mr. A. C. Anthony to act.

Captain W. V. Richards has eight months' leave from the 19th proximo.

Mr. R. H. Rolfe is confirmed as Military Assistant Accountant-General, vice O'Brien Smith retired, Mr. H. R. Grinnol being confirmed as Deputy Examiner, vice Rolfe.

The appointment of Captain W. Lumsden to be Director, Indian Marine, is gazetted.

Commander W. B. Huddleston has three months' extension.

Sub-Lieutenants H. R. Bowers, B. H. Hallet and H. A. B. Digby-Beste are promoted to Lieutenants, and Assistant Engineer J. W. McCallan to be Engineer.

Commander A. Rowand retires from the 21st May next.

Mr. J. H. Lowell, Government Inspector of Railways, has six months' leave.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Large Deficit Accounted for.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

The monthly preliminary statement of receipts and payments at the Civil Treasuries in India, published in the last issue of the "Gazette of India," throws important light upon the financial position, which it will be Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's task to expound to-morrow. The returns are up to the end of February, and include therefore eleven out of the twelve months of the year.

They show a grand total of receipts and issues of minus 6½ crores, compared with plus 29 lakhs for the same period of 1907-08. Railway earnings, as is shown by the returns for the first week of March, in another portion of the "Gazette of India", have since then slightly improved. If, however, as is implied, there was a deficit of 6½ crores on the current financial working of the eleven months, the year must close with a balance on the wrong side of the account which cannot be very far from this amount.

Turning to the details of the statement, Railways, Post and Telegraphs account for a net deficiency of 3½ crores, the expenditure having been higher and receipts lower under these headings. Ninety-one lakhs have gone in Famine relief. Military expenditure has been swelled by half a crore, which is roughly the total of the recently enhanced Capitation charges, plus the already announced cost of the Mohmand and Zakka Khel Expeditions. Salt is behind by 23 lakhs and Customs by 18 lakhs. On the other hand, the Opium revenue is ahead by 117 lakhs and Opium expenditure is down by 60 lakhs, while Land and Irrigation revenue has improved by over a crore. The windfall in Opium is due in part to the process now in operation of depriving the country of the ability to profit in the future from this source of revenue, a third of the amount being reduction in stocks. The deficit in other sources of revenue is due partly to famine in India and partly to depression in trade elsewhere. It may be hoped, therefore, that that will also be only temporary.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL MEETING.

Nawab of Dacca's Questions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

Notice has been given by the Nawab of Dacca of questions at to-morrow's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council asking for particulars of the numbers and pay of Mahomedan assistants of superior grades in the Secretariat offices of the Government of India, also as to what extent Mahomedans have been selected for such posts in cases where the appointment is by nomination.

INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

Public Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 20.

The public meeting, held in Madras last night, in connection with the India Councils Bill, was not particularly well attended. The Hon'ble Rajah of Kollengode was to have presided, but did not attend, and his place was taken by Mr. N. Subha Row, a former Member of the Legislative Council.

A resolution, thanking Lord Morley and Lord Minto for the Bill, and requesting that Clause 3 be re-inserted was passed, and also others, praying that the appointment of Indians to the Councils be made statutory, and stating that a separate electoral college for Mahomedans would be prejudicial to the general advancement of the country.

The speakers included the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer, Dewan Bahadur Govindra Raghava Iyer, Khan Bahadur Gulam Mahomed, Mr. Runga Charriar, etc.

The resolution regarding Mahomedan electorates was to have been spoken to by Mahomedan representatives, but these declined to take part in it.

THE INDIAN SANDOW.

Awarded Viceroy's Medal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

Professor Ramamurty has been awarded a medal by Lord Minto, as a mark of his appreciation of the wonderful feats of strength performed by him at the Viceregal Garden Party at Barrackpore.

Lady and Lord Minto were highly pleased and granted an additional certificate, remarking that his performances interested everybody, while his wonderful feats of strength were worth seeing and deserves every encouragement.

CALCUTTA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

Officers Elected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

At their annual meeting last night, the Automobile Association elected Mr. W. C. Beaumont as chairman and Mr. Eardley Norton as vice-chairman for the ensuing year.

THE preliminary statement of the Government of India, now published for the first ten months of the current financial year, shows a deficit of six and half crores, Civil expenditure having been higher and receipts lower, under a number of headings.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

DOCK ACCIDENT NEAR LIVERPOOL.

Nineteen Lives Lost.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

During preparations to admit water into the almost-finished Victoria Dock at Birkenhead (near Liverpool) yesterday a high wind and a high tide broke the piles and other timber forming the dam.

The inrush of water caught 19 men who were working in the dock and swept away the platform of a huge crane, which collapsed upon the workmen, pinning them to the bottom. Five men had almost miraculous escape from death.

Free Fight at Oxford.

MR. KEIR HARDIE PELTED WITH EGGS AND ORANGES.

Last night undergraduates refused Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., a hearing in the Oxford Town Hall. They pelted the platform with eggs and oranges, and wound up with a free fight.

Rugby Football.

SCOTLAND'S LATEST ATTITUDE.

The Scottish Rugby Union have resolved not to participate in any colonial tour unless it is managed by a committee on which England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales have equal representation. They also decline to associate themselves with any New Zealand tour until details of the gates of the matches played during the 1905 tour and the accounts of the Anglo-Welsh tour of 1908 are published.

Daylight Saving.

THE BRITISH SCHEME.

In the House of Commons yesterday the motion for the second reading of Mr. W. Willett's Daylight Saving Bill, which provides for advancing the hands of the clock one hour in April and setting them back one hour in September, was carried by 130 votes to 94 the minority consisting mostly of agricultural representatives.

The Labour members opposed the measure, while the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Lloyd-George) and the President of the Board of Trade (Mr Winston Churchill) supported it. The Government adopted a neutral attitude.

The measure is being increasingly supported in business circles.

Railway Collision in England.

THREE PERSONS KILLED.

A collision occurred yesterday between two railway trains at Tunbridge (29 miles from London), with the result that three persons were killed and twelve others injured. An inspector smartly stopped the Margate express from dashing into the wreckage. The accident blocked the line and delayed the journey of His Majesty the King to the Continent.

Cheaper Cables.

RECOMMENDATION BY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom recommend the holding of an inter-Imperial Postal Conference to consider the question of cheaper cablegrams, and to propose measures for the wider recognition of the policy of State-owned and State-controlled cable lines, while paying due regard to the rights of private owners.

Radium Treatment of Patients.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTE.

His Majesty the King has accepted the position of patron of the Radium Institute, one section of which provide for necessitous patients, while another section makes provision for well-to-do persons.

THE PERSIAN TROUBLE.

Nationalist Success.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 20.

Reports have reached India fully confirming the success of the Persian Nationalists at Bunder Abbas. They quietly assumed charge and no disturbances took place.

There are not wanting indications that they are gradually getting the upper hand wherever they have seriously attempted to oust the Shah's officials. We have yet to hear whether the movement at Mashad has spread into Seistani.

THE BANNERJEE MURDER.

Charge against Suspect Withdrawn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, to-day, the charge against Lalit Mohun Ganguly, of being implicated in the murder of Sub-Inspector Bannerjee, was formally withdrawn.

ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.

The authorities of the G. I. P. Railway report that intimation was received on Saturday morning that whilst No. 11 Down North East Passenger train was entering Bina Station Yard on the Midland Section of this Railway at about half past eight on the night of the 19th March the train through the points being incorrectly set entered the wrong road and collided slightly with some other vehicles standing there. One third class passenger and the brakesman of the passenger train received slight bruises.

No detention was caused to traffic.

THE DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION REPORT.

Supplementary Memoranda by Individual Commissioners.

NOTE BY THE CHAIRMAN.

(Paragraphs 107-8 of the Report.)

1. THE present system by which Local Governments are obliged to raise loans for all purposes through the medium of the Government of India, appears to me to be clumsy, dilatory and uneconomical. Local Governments should be gradually accustomed to accept the full responsibility which must eventually rest on them for the efficient conduct of their own finances. They cannot, in my judgment, fully realize this if they are subject, in the case of all but petty loans, to the control and guidance of a superior power upon whom ultimately rests the obligation to put right any miscalculations.

It is contended, however, that while this view may in theory be correct, there is, in fact, no market available which could supply funds to Local Governments without increased cost to the Indian taxpayer. The competition between the Central and Provincial Governments, it is asserted, would increase the interest payable on Imperial or Local stock, and lower the price at which they could be placed in the money market. India is, however, yearly absorbing large quantities of gold and silver, some considerable portion of which appears neither to be used in private trade nor to be available for loans offered by the Government of India. Burma, for instance, though in an exceedingly prosperous condition, supplies an inappreciable portion of loans raised by the Government of India and offered in the Province itself. On the other hand, the Government of India are at present unable to raise sufficient money for proposals of an urgent nature, such as railways and canals.

2. Some at least of the witnesses before us were of opinion that local money markets could be tapped by Provincial Governments for objects of a local character which the lender could see with his own eyes in operation, and from which, as a local owner of property, he would derive advantage from the enhanced value of his own property.

3. The argument that the resources of Provincial Governments are derived from assigned and not original revenues, and that therefore these Governments would have no permanent security to offer lenders which would secure reasonable terms, does not seem to me to be a strong one. In a sense this may be literally true, but the extension of the powers of the Legislative Councils, and the proposed extension of Executive Councils, prohibits any possibility of the present "quasi"-permanent settlements made between the Governments of India and Provincial Governments being set aside to the detriment of the solvency or permanency of the latter. If, moreover, the financial condition of the Government of India was such as to preclude it from maintaining payments to the Provincial Governments, it would almost certainly be such as to prevent it from meeting its own creditors. The increasing belief in the stability of Provincial Governments, coupled with the increased share which potential lenders will have in the administration of their own Governments, together with an actual sight of the works in which their capital will be invested, all lead me to be certain that Local Governments could usefully and safely exploit local markets.

(Paragraph 306 of the Report.)

4. There is neither in Madras or Bombay, a Chief Conservator of Forests. In the former province the Head of this—a highly technical department—is a member of the Board of Revenue, who, at all events under the existing system, may have little district experience in a superior position. Notwithstanding such possible defect, he is the responsible adviser to his Government, not only on questions of general policy, but on matters of technical knowledge.

A somewhat similar system obtains in Bombay, where a territorial Commissioner takes for his divisional area, the place of the member of the Board of Revenue. The senior of the three Conservators appears to have some consultative authority, but no administrative control outside his own circle, in which he has, moreover, to do his ordinary work.

5. Such systems, in Presidencies where forests cover large areas and should afford an appreciable revenue both to the Imperial and Local Governments, cannot be considered adequate or satisfactory. Nor can references to the Imperial Government be deemed a satisfactory substitute for the regular advice to be expected from a co-ordinating Provincial official. Such references, if occasional, cannot result in decisions arrived at after close personal experience and inspection of the problems submitted; and if continuous, must inevitably tend to an interference with local control, which is strongly condemned by the Provincial Governments when dealing with other questions.

(Paragraph 708 of the Report.)

6. A survey of the evidence, and especially of the native evidence outside the Provinces of Madras and Bombay (in which I would not deprive village authorities of existing powers), leads me to hesitate as to the wisdom of conferring criminal, as well as civil, jurisdiction on panchayats.

7. Panchayat jurisdiction will have to be not merely maintained, but actually revived, over the greater part of India. Many witnesses, while desiring such reconstitution, doubtful as to the result of the experiment, and expatiated upon the jealousy of castes and the danger of placing in the hands of these new village authorities, the power of deciding criminal cases with all the consequential results to the person of an unpopular defendant.

As one of the Punjab witnesses said, "there is no tyranny like the petty tyranny of a 'lambardar' in a village." It does not seem to me justifiable to run the risk of allowing such petty tyranny to injuriously affect the revival of local autonomy until the capacity and probity of village "panchayats" in civil cases has been clearly demonstrated.

C. E. H. HOBHOUSE.

NOTE BY SIR P. LELY.

(Paragraphs 75-9 of the Report.)

1. In making the Provincial settlements the Government of India necessarily allow themselves a margin which results, in good years, in a substantial surplus. It has been their recent practice to allocate to the several Provinces a portion of this surplus for a special purpose chosen by themselves, generally accompanying the grant by instructions, more or less minute, as to the mode of its application. By the nature of the case it is impossible at the time of the settlement to anticipate the figures from year to year with any precision. The money in hand represents the savings which are actually found to have accrued on the making up of the accounts. In other words the so-called "dole" is a deferred assignment. If this is so, the Provincial Governments have a right to ask that the principles accepted in one case should be applied to the other—that the discretion practically allowed them in budgeting against their settled revenue should be extended also to these subsequent grants. As a matter of fact the supplementary distribution of revenue has been utilised as the readiest weapon of centralisation. The reorganisation by the Government of India of Provincial Police forces would not have been possible

tle without much friction if it had not been accompanied by a promise to pay for it. I would certainly not require the unconditional allotment to the Provinces of every rupee that is not spent in the Imperial Budget, but as a general rule it should I think, be left to the local authorities to decide what to do with the grant they receive. Most of the expenditure of the ordinary Provincial Budget is either recurrent or at least on fixed lines, and there is never very much scope for a general advance. Every Local Government must be keenly conscious of crying demands which cannot be met, and an occasional windfall would give it a chance it may never otherwise get. Nor am I able to appreciate the objections noted in paragraph 76. A ready criterion would be the amount of revenue enjoyed by every Province, but in any case the difficulty would be felt in the apportionment of the "dole" on any principle whatever. The second argument, if pressed home, might be used to justify the most detailed interference by the Government of India in Provincial administration. As to the possibility of military and other demands outweighing those of the Provinces, it is to be presumed that Local Governments will not fail to press their special wants in such a way as to establish a claim to recognition. This implied in paragraph 79 (ii), which however does not, in my opinion, go far enough. It reserves to the Central Government the duty of overriding the Provincial Government if they differ from it on the question of comparative local urgency. This is, it seems to me, a negation of one of the principles we have accepted.

(Paragraphs 112 and 114 of the Report.)

2. District Boards and Municipalities cannot, at present, borrow for a work of improvement for a term of over twenty years without the sanction of the Government of India, that is, without much delay and without proving a special case. The Commission proposes to maintain this restriction, only extending the period to thirty years in the case of loans in the open market for amounts not exceeding five lakhs. Mr. Meston, whose opinion is followed on this subject, lays stress on the desire of tax-payers to reduce present burdens as far as possible. He might also have given them credit for a reluctance to tie up their surplus revenue in one, or perhaps two projects, so as to deprive themselves of the power to undertake other, even minor, improvement in the interval. In India, perhaps more than elsewhere, rapid sanitary progress is impossible without the free use of credit, which is not in itself an evil if it is amply secured by assets. The local authorities should, it seems to me, be in a position to directly encourage self-governing bodies to embark on well considered schemes by allowing them to distribute the outlay over at least a generation, that is thirty years. The cost of water-works or drainage does not vary so much with the income or population of a locality as with the natural facilities and in many ordinary cases, the obligation of paying off a necessary loan in twenty years is crippling and unjust to the men of the present day. The instances cited by Mr. Meston are recommendations for much longer periods and as such scarcely relevant to the proposal to restrict loan powers to thirty years. This is a limit within which comparatively little harm could be done while the extra ten years would stimulate municipal enterprise. Personally, I am so much impressed with the need of encouraging both rural and urban boards to undertake works promoting the public life and health, that I would trust the local authorities up to ten lakhs and forty years, believing that an expression of disapproval by the Central Government in any occasional case of undue lenience would be sufficient to check the growth of serious abuse.

F. S. P. L.

NOTE BY SIR STEYNING EDGERLEY AND MR. HICHENS.

Chapter III of the Report—(Paragraphs 72, 87 and 99).

1. While we agree in general with the recommendations set forth in this chapter, we desire briefly to explain our attitude as regards the line of policy to be adopted in future, since our suggestion differ in certain particulars from the conclusions arrived at in the Report.

2. We think that the ultimate aim should be to give Provincial Governments independent sources of revenue and some separate powers of taxation, subject to the general control of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. While recognizing that this position can only be reached gradually and by cautious steps, we think that, in view of the wider powers which it is proposed to give to Provincial Legislatures, the times has come for a more definite movement in that direction than is necessarily implied in the Report of the Commission.

3. In the first place we would urge the importance of giving, subject to the general control of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, some separate powers of taxation to Provincial Governments, for it appears to us desirable that these should have more real financial responsibility than they possess to-day. At the present time, while they are to a considerable extent responsible for economical administration, the Provincial Governments are dependent for their resources on the Government of India. If they want to embark on fresh expenditure they must either economize in other directions, look to an automatic increase in their revenues, or apply to the Government of India for larger grants, since they have no power to modify taxation, subject to the small exceptions referred to in paragraph 97 of the Report. If the Government of India accept the request of a Provincial Government for further financial assistance, they usually have recourse to the expedient of "doles," discussed in paragraphs 75-9 of the Report.

4. The objections to this system referred to in paragraph 76 appear to us to carry great weight. The policy of doles is demoralizing and should be abandoned at the earliest possible date, but this reform can only be carried out when Provincial Governments are given some separate powers of taxation, for the alternative suggestion referred to in pragraph 65, under which the Government of India would be placed in funds by contributions from the Provinces, is no improvement on the existing position. The greatest safeguard for economical expenditure is that the authority which is responsible for it shall also be responsible to the public for raising the necessary funds. To-day Provincial Governments have no such responsibility for adjusting their expenditure to the capacity of the public for bearing the burden and thus one of the most important attributes of Government is withheld from them, while the fiscal system of the country tends to become unduly uniform and inelastic. On the other hand, the Provincial tax-payer has little inducement to consider the cost of improvements in administration which he presses on the attention of Local Governments.

5. With reference to the objection of the Financial Secretary to the Government of India that increased Provincial taxation must fall chiefly on the land, we would point out that this criticism would not apply to the income tax, if fully provincialized. In 1882 the Government of India were prepared to entrust the management of the licence (now income) tax to District Boards, and though the character of that tax was greatly altered in 1886, it would still seem to be a suitable head of taxation for Local Governments to control. There seems to be no adequate reason for a uniform rate of tax in all Provinces.

6. In the second place we think that Provincial Governments should have separate sources of revenue, and that the time has also come when the number of divided heads ought to be materially reduced. There is no doubt force in the argument referred to in paragraph 70 (i.) of the Report, that Local Governments benefit by broadening the bases of revenue, and that the effect of reducing the number of divided heads will be to curtail the sources of their revenue, either of the Government of India or of Local Governments, but "he that will apply new remedies must expect new evils," and the objection is, in our opinion, outweighed by the consideration that, by reducing the number of divided heads, opportunities for overlapping discussion in the Imperial and Provincial Legislatures will be lessened, and the power of initiative and sense of responsibility in Local Governments will be increased.

It appears also to us more important to promote the policy of independent sources of revenue than to secure, so far as possible, that the same share of the chief sources of revenue shall be given to each Province, a point on which some stress appears to be laid by the Government of India.

The detailed arrangements involved in the above two recommendations are matters for negotiation between the Government of India and the Local Governments. We do not, therfore, discuss proposals to carry out the policy. Considerable progress, however, could at once be made in all Provinces by reducing fixed assignments to a minimum. Thus in the Punjab at the time of negotiation of the last settlement in 1904-5 the fixed assignment was limited to three lakhs. Owing to the addition of recuring grants for Police education, grants to rural boards, etc., the figure had grown when we took evidence to 58½ lakhs. That amount was more than sufficient, on the figures put before us, to provincialise fully the revenue and expenditure under the heads excise, stamps, forests, and assessed taxes.

7. Lastly, we think that the Budgets of Provincial Governments should no longer be incorporated in that of the Government of India. There is in our opinion no stronger case for including Provincial Budgets in that of the Government of India than there is for embodying the Budgets of Local Boards in those of Provincial Governments. For purposes of statistics and comparative study the more useful figures of actual revenue and expenditure for India (whether Imperial, Provincial or Local) can still be presented as a whole in the "Finance and Revenue Accounts." The treatment of municipal funds as "excluded" has undoubtedly greatly aided the progress of local self-government in those bodies, and the exclusion of the accounts and estimates of rural boards from the Government of India Budget in 1908-9 has paved the way for larger local decentralization. There is therefore every reason to infer that the entire separation of the Provincial and the Imperial Budgets will contribute to the growth of greater freedom in Provincial administration.

8. It will also simplify the Budget of the Government of India, and will render it unnecessary to make the introduction of that Budget the occasion for a discussion ranging over the whole field of Indian administration. The Imperial Budget, and the discussion thereon, can then be confined to the consideration of Imperial resources and obligations, and this will effectually secure that local matters already debated in Provincial Legislatures shall not be again discussed in the Imperial Council.

9. Provincial Budgets should still be submitted to the Government of India, for consideration of their policy, before introduction in the Provincial Legislatures; and they should still require the sanction of the Government of India after discussion in those assemblies. Provided, however, that Local Governments maintain the prescribed minimum balance, and observe the general policy and financial rules of the Government of India, this ultimate sanction would, save in very exceptional circumstances, be purely formal. It must also be remembered that the accounting and audit work is carried out by the Government of India, and that Local Governments have no borrowing powers. The Government of India will, therefore, still retain ample powers of general control over the financial policy of Local Governments.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
W. L. HICHENS.

NOTE BY MR. HICHENS.

(Paragraph 661 of the Report.)

1. I am unable to agree with the general purport of this paragraph, which is that the length of tenure of appointments such as the headship of a district should be limited.

2. The majority of witnesses who spoke to the point thought that a Collector's tenure of his charge should be limited to three or five years, for the reasons enumerated in the Report, viz., that a varied experience is desirable and that a prolonged stay in a single district may render an officer narrow-minded or apathetic, may enable his subordinates to learn or play upon his idiosyncrasies, and may prejudice the district by the fact that he is not equally interested in all branches of the administration.

3. These objections, doubtless, are not without force, but there are certain qualifying circumstances which seem to be worth mentioning. In the first place an officer does not usually attain to the full rank of Collector before he has served at least ten years, and by that time his judgment should be sufficiently mature, and his experience sufficiently ripe to enable him to cope with the problems of district administration.

Again, the tendency to narrow-mindedness or apathy can be mitigated by judicious taking of leave and the personal influence of the Commissioner. Moreover, the work of a district is varied in character, and, in the opinion of an officer who had himself served in one district for six years, the more a man knows about a district, the more interested he gets.

4. Apart from this, an objection which appeared to be uppermost in the minds of certain non-official witnesses was of a different character. They could not contemplate with equanimity the chance of a district being saddled with an unpopular Collector for an indefinite period, and preferred the certainty that their unhapiness would be short to the possibility of prolonged well-being.

5. This view appears to be unduly pessimistic. Probably there always have been, and always will be, Collectors who are harsh and unsympathetic, but these are exceptional. The Indian Civil Service is second to none, not merely from the point of view of efficiency, but from that of the high level of disinterested enthusiasm by which its members are actuated, and that this is not more fully appreciated in India is largely due to the fact that it has now come to be taken for granted.

There is no justification for assuming that officers will, save in exceptional cases, be harsh or unsympathetic and to base administrative policy on such an assumption would be a mistake. The obvious course is to shape the early training of officers so as to check such failings, and in the last resort to remove anyone who proves wholly unsuitable.

6. A more serious objection to the prolonged tenure of district charges is the fact that some districts are much less attractive, both climatically or otherwise, than others. It may seem unfair that one District Officer should be condemned to spend a large part of his life in a lonely or unhealthy district, while another lives in pleasant surroundings, and from the point of view of the individual, no doubt this is so. Public interests are, however, paramount, and if it can be shown that a prolonged tenure of a district charge is of vital importance to good administration, personal considerations must give way. Districts vary also in importance, and it may be urged that the Collector of an easy district may not have full opportunities of proving his worth. Moreover, it may be difficult to select the best men for the heavy charges. The answer is that by a proper system the Government should be able to judge of a man's capacity before he attains the rank of Collector and that even in the highest district there is work waiting to be done which will tax the highest capacities of an officer. It should also be the business of Commissioners to see that comparatively unobtrusive work of this nature is not overlooked.

7. I have set out the objections to a prolonged tenure of such charges as clearly as I can, and with no wish to minimize them because it seems to me that the question is of the greatest importance.

The success or failure of British administration in India depends primarily on the quality of district administration, and according as that administration is good or bad, will the Government of the country be judged in the eyes of the population. It appears to me that really efficient and sympathetic district administration depends mainly on a thorough knowledge of the people by the Collector and even more of the Collector by the people; and for the acquisition of such a knowledge the short space of three or even five years seems measurably inadequate.

The personal equation must necessarily enter very largely into the work of district administration, and it is of paramount importance that the Collector should win the respect and affection of the people of his district. A brief sojourn of a few years cannot effect this.

8. It is no answer to say that within this period a Collector gets to know not merely his subordinate officials but the leading men of the district, and gains a slight acquaintance with the more prominent village notabilities. To the great mass of the people he will be an unknown quantity, and there is consequently no basis for the mutual feelings of confidence and regard which are the only sure foundation of good government.

Nor, again, is it a sufficient answer to say that a Collector will probably have spent much of his earlier years in some of the districts which he is eventually called upon to administer.

9. The evidence of some witnesses, whose opinions are entitled to great weight owing to their long Indian experience, is strongly in favour of a prolonged tenure of district charges. For example, Dr. Campbell, who has resided for 35 years in the Chota Nagpur division, emphasizes the desirability of a long residence in a district by a Collector, and he attributes the fact that executive officers are on the of tough wish the people largely to the shortness of their tenure of a charge. He mentions that the foreman in the Gobindpur sub-division who is remembered to-day was there for a long time, and referred with approval to the case of a Commissioner who ruled his division for a quarter of a century.

Nor is this view confined to non-officials. For example, an officer who was for six years in the Santhal Parganas urges the importance of continuity. District Officers, he says should be as permanent as officers in a native regiment.

10. The ideal to be aimed at is that when once an officer attains the full rank of Collector and is placed in charge of a district, he should remain there, subject to leave requirements, for the rest of his service or until he is promoted.

Recruitment for higher posts will, no doubt, absorb a considerable number of Collectors, but a large proportion cannot under normal conditions expect to rise beyond the rank of Collector.

For those reasons the administration of a district should be regarded as the work in life of the ordinary Civilian on the executive side, and his training should be shaped to that end. With this object in view it is desirable that officers should have a wide experience during their earlier years, and should be acquainted not merely with the district administration of their own province in all its aspects, but with secretariat works.

11. A great advance will have been made if the policy of permanence of district tenure is clearly and unmistakably recognized, and it seems to me that nothing short of it will avail to stop the pernicious rapidity of transfer which now obtains.

Doubtless it will be very difficult, if not impossible to give effect to it in its entirety but it will not be hard to improve on the present position, which is that a Collector who has been more than six years in charge of one district is regarded as a curiosity. Moreover its recognition will prevent an officer being transferred merely because he has been three or five years in one district.

12. Apart from the difficulties already referred to, the chief practical obstacles appear to be :—

(a) Absence on leave or through sickness.

The principle underlying the present leave regulations appears to be that officers should go on leave at long intervals and for long periods, rather than at short intervals and for short periods. The latter alternative appears to me preferable, and I am in favour of the suggestion thrown out in paragraph 157 of the Report that periods of furlough leave, which are usually on half pay, should be commutable to shorter leave of absence on higher pay.

This proposal does not not involve increasing the frequency of transfers, because the staff in every district should normally be sufficiently strong to provide for the replacement of officers when on leave by substitutes within the district. It should also be strong enough to enable District Officers to take a few weeks' leave in India each year.

These proposals are intended to prevent prolonged absence on ordinary leave and to minimize the chances of serious breakdown, but doubtless cases of sickness must occur, in which longer periods of absence from duty will be necessary. In such cases it might not be desirable that the acting promotion should go to the subordinate on the spot.

These recommendations will doubtless involve a considerable increase of staff, but the expense appears justified by the paramount importance of securing that the district administration shall be efficient and stable, and that the European element shall be sufficiently large to be brought into direct and personal touch with all classes of the people.

14. (b) Promotion and deputation.

The field of work, open to the ordinary Civilian is necessarily wide, and it would be fatal to the prospects of recruitment if broad avenues of employment were not open to candidates. Moreover, since the highest posts under Government are held by members of the Service, it is desirable that their experience should be wide.

With all its advantages, however, the principle of mobility is inconsistent with the permanence of tenure which it is desirable to secure. It becomes of importance therefore, to prevent its abuse. Where, as in the case of the Customs, Accounts, and Postal Departments, special service have been created with conditions of their own, it should never be necessary to trench upon the district staff for the purpose of supplying them with officers. The principle of specialisation, which has been largely accepted in theory, should be strictly adhered to in practice, and not merely the special departments but the body of District Officers themselves, should be regarded as a distinct and self-contained service, with a training and prospects of its own.

W. L. HICHENS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Annual Inspection.

The above Corps paraded at Mahaluximi Battery yesterday for the annual inspection by Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, Commanding the Bombay Brigade.

The parade strength was as follows :—Lieut.-Colonel Louis P. Russell, Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Leslie, V. D., Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crimmin, V. C., Major Hawes, Lieutenants R. W. Fisher, A. Saunders, E. T. Lambert, B. K. Goldsmith, Hon. Captain and Paymaster J. P. Watson, Hon. Lieutenant and Quarter-Master W. H. Leach, Lieutenant and Adjutant E. P. Cudlip, R.A., and 95 N. C. O's and men and in addition 12 Reservists. The Inspector-General of Coast Defences, Brigadier-General Hickmann, was also to have inspected the Corps at Class Firing Practice but owing to the serious illness of Miss Clarke practice from the guns was postponed.

After tiffin in Camp, the Corps paraded at 1-45 ready to receive the G. O. C. who arrived accompained by his D. A. A. G. Major Everett.

After inspecting all ranks the order was given to man the guns. No 1 Company manned the guns first and went through a drill series. They were followed by No. 2 Company who did the same. At the conclusion of this all ranks fell in and General Greenfield addressed the Corps, making many remarks. He complimented them on the excellent muster and the highly satisfactory manner in which they manned and fought the guns. It was, he said, the strongest turn-out he had seen, and in consideration of the repeated and unavoidable postponement of firing this reflected great credit on the Corps generally. This was his last inspection, as he was leaving Bombay, but he would not say good-bye as he intended being present at the Class-Firing and Gatacre Cup Competition if it took place before his departure. He was very pleased to see so many Reservists on parade. As this was the first time he had had an opportunity of addressing the Corps since the recent riots he thanked all ranks for the assistance they, with other Volunteers, had rendered him, and he hoped that the knowledge that they might be called upon at any critical moment would induce them to influence their friends to join the Corps.

After this the whole Corps with the General and Major Everett were photographed by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

The date of the postponed Practice and Competition will appear in Orders early in the week.

It is stated that the Duke of Orleans recently approached the Vatican with a view to visiting His Holiness the Pope, but was asked to postpone the visit, as, under the present conditions, it might create fresh embarrassments for the Church.

It is manifest that the Italian military authorities mean to take a foremost place in adapting airships for use with the Army. Six steerable airships are ready to take the air. The War Budget for this year, and also that for 1910, provide the money required for building forty steerable airships, and their construction has been begun already. The six steerable airships now ready to be used will take part in the Army Manœuvres, which are to be held during Spring in the direction of the Austrian frontier. Some weeks after the manœuvres referred to, twelve other airships will be ready, so that eighteen streerable airships will take part in Italy's summer military Manœuvres.

THE GAEKWAR AND THE JAIN CONFERENCE.

His Highness' Views.

HIS HIGHNESS the Gaekwar of Baroda addressed the following letter to the Jain Conference which met recently at Ajmere :—

Luxmi Vilas Palace, Baroda, 10th March.

Dear Seth Chandmal,—It was with very great pleasure that I received the deputation from your Shangha, led by your son, inviting me to attend the third Swetamber Sthanakwasi Conference that meets in your city in the middle of March. Had it not been for the pressure of important work, I should have very gladly availed myself of this opportunity to join you in your deliberation and once more testify to my personal interest in the reform movement that your Conference is carrying on. I recall with pleasure the first Swetamber Conference, that assembled in Baroda in the year 1904, and I followed with interest the proceedings of its next sessions in my State at Pattan the succeeding year. Conferences such as ours are capable of doing much good provided they do not become completely sectarian and reactionary. The aim of all such conferences should be the removal of social evils that are special to the sect or community holding them, and the preparation of such community for the greater unification of the nation. Having this ideal in mind, I could even wish that there should be more conferences of a similar nature in India—conferences that devote time and energy for the uplifting of the illiterate, caste-ridden, unenterprizing masses from their depressed condition.

NECESSITY OF SOCIAL REFORM.

I have gone through the proceedings of your first two Conferences, and I am glad to observe that in the short yet comprehensive programme you have very rightly given prominence to social reform and education. Some of the present customs, such as early marriage, Kanya Vikraya, polygamy, are a great discredit to any society. They could easily be abolished or modified by the abolishment of sub-castes, the existence of which, I learn, is against the principles and spirit of Jainism. The mere passing of resolutions will not achieve much. It is for every intelligent man among you to set his face sternly against the continuance of such practices in his own private and family relationships.

But the root evil is the system of caste. Caste in its present form has done more evil than good. It has limited the horizon in life and all who were bound by it. It has prohibited that intercourse among other communities which is the soundest mode of education. It has a great disintegrating effect upon national spirit and unity. It has obscured national ideals and interests. It may have some good points; but in its present development it has proved a great enemy to reform and the conservor of ignorant superstition. Your community has not the sanction (so-called) of the Shastras to justify the existence of of caste. The history of caste among Jains shows that for centuries you struggled against its introduction and it was very recently that intercourse with other sects or communities was prohibited. For centuries you admitted among your brotherhood—for yours was a brotherhood with a common belief—people of different castes and professions, and had full intercourse with them after admission in spite of differences in social status and mode of life; not may generations ago Jains of all castes used to inter-dine and inter-marry with the people of the corresponding castes among Hindus, and it is a pity that the tendency is to discharge such intercourse. During the last century castes have multiplied by scores, but there is scarcely a single instance where the contrary process has been observed. Therefore farther integration must be stopped and the unification of the existing divisions ought to be commenced. Caste is essentially an artificial distinction between man and man. There are so many natural differences between men, in the way of physical, moral and intellectual endowment, that there is really no necessity for us to set up unnatural differences, to further draw them apart. The experience and example of other peoples ought to convince us that men may be trusted to find their natural level in society, without any effort on the part of those in authority to establish artificial barriers, which only serve to choke and dam the great stream of progress. Just as you revolted against the orthodox belief in idolatry, you can also set aside the unmeaning distinctions of caste, at least so far as your sect is concerned. If that be done I do not conceive of any stronger evidence to justify the existence of your Conference. Besides doing a great service to your community you can set a practical example for other sects to follow. But it must be borne in mind that mere breaking of castes is not necessarily an end in itself. The narrow caste ideal must be replaced by a broader outlook and wider sympathy for national welfare. Just as you are zealous of your caste observances you should with a like tenacity strive to encourage national unity. The ultimate goal is the welfare of the country.

EDUCATION.

Most of the injurious social customs, you will find upon close scrutiny, are the outcome of ignorance of moral, social and physical laws. Diffuse knowledge of the laws among the people and I am sure these pernicious growths upon the social organism will automatically disappear. You shall not then have to pass empty resolutions to unheading and careless audience. You must, therefore, strain every effort for the enlightenment of the masses. Education is the surest panacea of social evils in India.

It is gratifying to note in the resolution of the last Conference that you have recognised the responsibility of every local Sangha to provide proper facilities for the education of the children of your community in their town or village. By means of a strong and sympathetic supervising staff you can see how far this duty is properly discharged. In this respect you should always try to be self-reliant and independent of external help. You must be prepared to have your own schools if necessary and impart therein instruction best suited to your requirements.

I daresay you have studied the last census statistics. Do they not reveal a very sad and depressing situation for a practical and business community such as yours? Among the Jains of all India only 48 per cent of males are literate and in the Bombay Presidency 52 per cent. Of your ladies only 1·8 per cent are "literate" in all India; and two per cent in the Bombay Presidency. No country can claim a high place in civilization when 50 per cent of males and 98 per cent of females remain uneducated and illiterate. Here is a vast field for your energies to work and achieve some substantial results.

In this connection you can organize funds for scholarships for higher education, especially for the advanced study of commerce and some of the applied sciences. You are a business community and it is quite proper that your sons should have training in these subjects. This will do a material good to your people.

But I am sorry to miss in your programme any provision for research work in your history and sacred books. The history and tenets of your creed are hardly known to non-Jains beyond the narrow circle of a few oriental scholars. It was believed for centuries by all outsiders that Jainism was an offshoot of Buddhism and its study was neglected on account of this belief. And who dispelled this misunderstanding? Not the members of your community. A German scholar was required to announce to the world that Jainism was independent of Buddhism and was able to prove that your 23rd Tirthankar was not a mythological personage and that he lived as early as 700 B.C. I do not hereby mean to say that there are not learned men among you. I know full well that there are a good many who are well versed in all the details of your abstruse philosophy and subtle intricacies of logic. But the critical and historical faculty and a wide acquaintance with the progress of science and modern thought is apt to be sadly wanting in all our priests and people. The age of blind belief is gone and the world is not going to believe in anything on mere authority, however old it may be. You shall have to establish by the concrete evidence of science and sound reasoning that your religion ante-dates the Vedas, if it is to be accepted by the world of scholarship.

In the first place you must find out where and what your scriptures are. Most of them are buried in the archives of Pattan and Jasalmere. For centuries they have remained uncared for—the food for moth and worm. I fear some of them have already perished. It will be advantageous in the interest of your religion and its preservation to have a central collection, if the custodians are inclined to be liberal and part with them for a noble purpose. They may be edited, translated and printed. Perhaps your Sadhus with the aid of some Shastrees may do this. You might start a few research scholarships for young men of your religion, who could be sent to Germany to be trained under Oriental Scholars in research work and higher studies, and on their return entrusted with some particular line of work.

HISTORY YET TO BE WRITTEN.

The history of your religion has yet to be written : when and how it originated, how it developed, the schism between Swetambars and Digambars, its spread in Southern India, its influence at Court, causes of its decline. At present there is no one book where all the principles of your religion could be had in a readable form. You can have such comprehensive work prepared in English as well as in Vernacular, for the information of outsiders. You can have special subjects investigated, such as origin and development of caste among Jains, effects of Hinduism upon your religion and the habits and customs of your people, effects of Jain religion upon Brahmanism and other sects, the differences among the various sects of Jainism, their origin and effect upon the community in general. I am sure the result of these investigations would be to your advantage. You will be in a position to place before orthodox and conservative members of your sect an authorative statement to guide them in future. This will make your reform movement earlier and will remove the misunderstanding and ignorance that pervade our people.

As I said in the beginning in all your attempts at reform and progress do not for a moment miss the national ideal. Always remember that you form a part of that larger society which must be moulded into Indian Nation. India has suffered much from disunion and apathy. Unity must be your watchword, unity within and outside your religion.

ALL-INDIA JAIN CONFERENCE.

I know an attempt was made to hold a combined Conference of all sects of your religion, instead of holding separate ones. If you have failed in the attempt you can renew it, and I am sure some day with better counsel prevailing you will succeed. It seems the younger generation is willing to join and they have made a start by holding an All-India Jain Conference at Surat. The ball has been set rolling and you can accelarate its motion by your help. There is no inherent difficulty in the matter. All the sects have identical programmes, as I find upon comparison of the resolutions of all the three Conferences.

Before I conclude there are one or two other matters on which, with your indulgence, I may be permitted to say a few words. You know that all religions are apt to go to extremes in some particular. In your care for animal and lower life you are not to forget the welfare of your fellow mortals. I know that you are alive to the necessity of rendering all possible help to your backward and poor co-religionists, but you will realise that the larger circle of humanity has better claim for sympathy and help than the lower life. Every act of mercy to the animal world is a good deed, but such good deeds are intensified in quality when done to the poor and out-caste among human beings.

There are so many urgent problems to be solved in the realm of social reform that our first attention and most earnest care should be given to them. There is the evil of infant marriage which is the cause of puny and defective off-spring and the source of much unnecessary physical suffering. The rate of mortality among infants in this country is shamefully high, and a determined effort must be made to stamp out this evil by training up nurses and midwives, and by inculcating the need of more sanitary habits, of better foods, better houses and better clothing. And then there is the problem of enforced widowhood, which is the source I fear in many cases of much misery. The so-called "social evil" may not be as acute in this country as in the Western Society, yet it is a problem which all thinking men cannot afford to ignore. I shall not attempt to set forth a panacea for this evil, but merely suggest the problem to you as one that should not escape the attention of any society that wishes to raise itself and maintain a proud and distinguished position among the nations of the world, which it cannot do unless it is prepared to cope courageously with the evils of life.

FREE EXPRESSION OF OPINION.

On several occasions I have observed that free discussion is not permitted in some of the Conferences. Only approved speakers are allowed to deliver set speeches. On this account it is very seldom that divergent views are placed before the audience. Perhaps you think that free discussion is not convenient in large assemblies. But at least in the Committee on Resolutions there should be the freest opportunity for the discussion of all points of view, radical, moderate, or conservative. If this is inconvenient you may have fewer subjects taken up. But no radical view should be crushed. And in particular no attempt should be made to coerce the opinions of the younger and more progressive element in your Conferences.

I attach great importance to free discussion and ventilation of thought. Thought is a pleasure of the progress of a community; in India wherever people's minds move in one groove and are hide-bound by usage and custom, it is highly desirable that more than usual facility should be given for the expression of new ideas. And under your present organisation you cannot permit more time for discussion. I would suggest that different speeches should be written, taken as read, and published for the good of all. Another alternative would be that people should be encouraged to write essays on different social topics, to be published under the authority of the Conference, and with its criticism. Let reason be your guide rather than mere authority.

In conclusion, I want to thank your for the kind invitation to attend your Conference, which I should be glad to do were it not for the pressure of other engagements. You will pardon me for the few remarks I have made in this letter if they appear too candid. When I am called to attend your Conference, which has my hearty sympathy, I feel that I must speak out the truth as I see it, even though it may be somewhat unpalatable. My regard is for the welfare of India, and where that is concerned there should be no compromise of views.

Wishing the Conference every success, I am,—

Yours sincerely,

SAYAJI RAO GAEKWAR.

CATHOLICISM IN WESTERN INDIA.

Early History.

UNDER the auspices of the Catholic Federation, Bombay, Mr. Jno. Godinho read an interesting paper on Saturday afternoon, in the Hall of the Goan School Hall, Dabul, dealing with Catholicity in Bombay, Rev. Father A. Hegglin, S. J., presiding.

Taking for his text the mandate in the Gospel of St. Luke, "Go, ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The lecturer briefly adverting to the fading glories of Greece, and the rise of the Roman power, detailed the circumstances attending the birth of Christ in an obscure stable at Bethlehem. The bold genius of Alexander, first introduced the colonists of Egypt to India, and it was through commerce, that the Indians came to know of the Gospel. From the port of Myos Hormus in the Red Sea, a fleet of 100 ships flying the Roman flag, sailed to the East to exchange their commodities for pearls and spices. From these mariners during the Episcopate of Demetrius, the Christians of Alexandria learnt that in the South of India there was a community of Christians, tracing their origin to the Apostolic labours of St. Thomas. This intelligence excited the curiousity of the Grecian philsopher Pantaneus, who came to India to preach the Gospel, and, in the records of the past, he stands out as the first who visited this country. About the opening of the fourth century the Emperor Constantine ordered a Conference of Prelates known as the Council of Nice, and among the signatories to the deliberations, there occurs the name of one Johannes (John) "Metropolitan of Persia and the Greater India." This is a strong presumption that at this time there was a body of Christians in the South of the Indian Peninsula. The next event was the visit of Frumentius and Edesius in the company of their relative Metropius. These visitors, in the unexpected troubles which occurred at the moment of their departure, found their leader and guide Metropius, killed, and themselves carried prisoners to the King of the place, where one had to serve as a secretary and the other as a cupbearer. In their captivity, having endeared themselves to the inmates of the palace, they were, on the death of the ruler, entrusted with the administration of the State, during the minority of the prince. Frumentius, during his management of the State, came to know more of these Christians, and, in his solicitude for their welfare, erected a Church for them, and, in his vicinity, that they might live under its benign influence, away from the contamination of heathens, allotted grants of lands to them. Eventually, Frumentius was invested with Episcopal dignity by the Patriarch Anthanasius, and the mission he founded was the beginning of more converts and churches. A passing allusion in the diary of Cosmas, a merchant of Alexandria, brings the record to the sixth century, who, writing about the coast of Malabar says : "In the island of Taprobane. . . . there is a clergyman, a church, and believers. . . . In Calliana there is a bishop consecrated at Persia."

He next dwelt upon the severe check that Christianity encountered, in the rise, growth and popularity in the seventh century and onwards of Islamism. Coming to nearer times and places about Bombay, the connection of Friar Jordannus with Thana was amply described, ending with an account, extracted from a letter of Pope John anent the frightful deaths on Indian soil of the first martyrs, viz, Fr. Thomas de Tolentino, Jaconne de Padua, Pedro and Demetrio. In dealing with the subsequent death of Jordannus, himself, it was shown how much his pious and exemplary life had impressed the Hindus, who, to honor his memory, carved an image of him, and placed it among their idols in a pagoda. On the site of this pagoda, a Portuguese fidalgo Antonio de Langana, years afterwards, whilst digging a foundation for his mansion, came upon this relic. Excluded by Mahomedans from the Eastern land route, he next described the events which transferred the sceptre of the seas, from the Venetians to the Genoese, and from these to the Portuguese. Prince Henry, Navigator and Commander, initiated the enterprises which led to the discovery of a route around the Cape. Fr. Pedro Covelhao is reported to have come to India, as a Chaplain in the fleet of Vasco de Gama in 1497, and according to historians, he was the first to say Mass in India. In 1501, eight Franciscan missionaries, under the direction of Fr Henrique de Corvellan came to India in the expedition of Alvarez Cabral, with the express object of preaching the Gospel to the idolators of the East. Within a year, seven of them died in the prosecution of their mission. Two years afterwards, the surviving friar was joined by three more members of his Order and two Dominicans. The Bull of Pope Alexander VI. "Cum Sicut," of the 26th March, 1500, enabled the Kings of Portugal to supply the place of Bishops by Apostolic Commissaries, exercising jurisdiction over lands and seas, from the Cape to India. Dom Frei Gaspar Nunes was the first Apostolic Commissary. He had already served as an Evangelist in this country. The Bull "Aequum Reputamus" of Pope Paul III., of the 3rd November, 1534, founded the first Bishopric of Goa, with jurisdiction as far as China. The first Bishop of this diocese was Dom Francisco De Mello. He never came to India. His successor was Dom Fernando Vequerio. He died at Ormuz after ruling for three years over the Eastern Church. The labours of his successor, Dom Joao Alphonso de Albuquerque, who ruled over the Indian diocese for fifteen years, signalises the most eventful period of Christianity in India. When he landed at Goa, there was but one parish. In the next ten years they increased to fifteen. It was from these beginnings that the Catholic spirit pervaded all over the South. Frei Antonio do Porte, immediately after its capture, went to Bassein. He and his companions were the first Portuguese Evangelists to step on the soil of Bombay, and, for his exceptional enterprise in this direction, he is known in history as the Apostle of Bombay and Bassein. He is reputed to have converted 10,156 Indians. His indiscriminate zeal urged him to invade the sacred precincts of the caves and temples of Elephanta and Kenheri. He converted these caves into houses of Christian prayer. A large number of Buddhist ascetics lived in these caves, subsisting on charity. Their leader, a venerable man of 150 years, was converted under the name of Paulo Rapozo. Another Yogi who followed his example, was given the name of Francisco de Santa Maria. Both of them in their turn became ardent missionaries and were instrumental in persuading the Yogis of the place to accept Christianity. In like manner another enthusiast Frei Antonio de Cassal visited the Cape of Mandapesswar. He dedicated its chief sanctuary to Our Lady of Piety. A college was founded here for the education of the children of the converts. This beneficent institution was maintained by funds derived from the property and revenue originally belonging to the pagoda. On the capture of Bassein, by the Mahrattas, these places of Christian worship were desecrated. The news of the success of the first Christian Evangelists created a sensation in Europe. Religious enthusiasts were profoundly stirred, and chiefly among these, was Francis Xavier, who arrived in Goa in 1542.

The demoralized condition of the Portuguese at Goa shocked him. He felt great was the need for the reformation of the habits and manners of the conquerors themselves. He denounced their vices from platform and pulpit. With heart and soul he embraced the proselytising movement. He traversed the streets of Goa, and of the Southern cities, with bell in hand. Its tinkling sounds invited all to come and learn from him the rudiments of Christian doctrine. He explained to them the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and the Apostles' Creed, converting in this manner, seven lakhs of natives belonging to every section of society from princes to pariahs. Wooden crosses in every village marked the progress of conversion following in the footsteps of the great Saint.

From the Articles of the cession of Bassein with its Dependencies, including Bombay, it would appear the Portuguese had promised to treat with toleration the Mahomedan faith. For some time they annually made a contribution for the maintenance of their Mosques. In 1539 however the work of Evangelisation was seriously taken in hand around Bombay.

The converts were treated as a favoured community. They became the recipients of every favour, social and official. All kinds of privileges were bestowed upon them. Churches were erected for their worship, and institutions created for the benefit of their children. Of the many races of Bombay, the only class that enjoyed some immunity from religious persecutions, was the Prabhus. They were engaged in the service of the State in various capacities, some were forcibly converted, and their remote descendants can be still traced in parts of Salsette, Thana and Bassein under the names of Duartes, Gomes, Fonsecas, etc.

The great impulse given to conversion by Francis Xavier aroused the enthusiasm of Fr. Vaz. This visionary conceived the wild idea of attempting the conversion of the whole of India. To succeed in this enterprise, he believed only the co-operation of the State was necessary. He took letters from Francis Xavier to King John, and in October 1546, returned with a Royal Warrant. Among other harsh measures favouring Christianity, it directed all the high officials to demolish heathen temples, and break the idols. For the effective introduction of the Alvara, Bishop Albuquerque issued a pastoral. It was read from the pulpit of every Church and Chapel of Bombay and Bassein, missionary activity increasing everywhere.

St. Francis Xavier passed thrice from Chaul to Bassein in 1554 and 1548. In the latter city he found the College of the Holy Name of God. His companion Belchior Gonsalves, famous as the Apostle of Cambay, built at Thana in 1551, the Church of the Mother of God. Besides founding a seminary for the diffusion of Christian education among the natives of that ancient town, the Franciscans built at Bassein in 1557 a Church and a Convent, and the same number in 1562 at Thana. In 1548 Fr. Silveira preached a cr

DINUZULU'S TRIAL.

Only Employed Cattle Raiding.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

Greytown, February 19.

Most of the witnesses called to-day at the trial of Dinuzulu were members of the native bodyguard. They unanimously averred that the Usutu force ceased to exist as a body subsequent to the Boer war. They originally numbered 80, and were drilled and taught the use of rifles. They were principally employed on cattle raiding expeditions, during which rifles and bandoliers were obtained. After the disbandment the natives retained the guns, keeping them at their kraals. Witnesses denied sleeping on their assegais and preparing to resist the police on the occasion of Inspector Fairlie's visit.

Dotela, cousin of Dinuzulu, gave evidence that Dinuzulu spoke to his people requesting them that should they see rebels to advise them to surrender as the Government would behave mercifully.

In the course of cross-examination, Dotela denied hearing rejoicing when the news of Chief Sitsitshili's death arrived. On the contrary, Dinuzulu was sorry, and stopped some of the sports which were in progress. Dotela also denied that Bambata was hidden at Usutu.

Siguba, who said he was one of Dinuzulu's trusted men, denied that there was any warlike conduct at Usutu.

Cross-examined, he said he was present at the interview with Sir Henry McCallum, and admitted that the Usutu party failed in their promise to give up the rebels, but, he said, did not think they had cheated the Government.

The Court adjourned until Monday.

THE FINAL STAGES REACHED.

Greytown, February 22.

The outstanding feature of to-day's proceedings was the evidence of a Dutch farmer named Frederick Meyer, of Paulpietersburg division, who testified in the absence of his father, who was ill. Witness said that his father was a friend of Cetewayo. Witness, with his father and two relatives, visited Usutu kraal in 1904 and in 1907, detailing their visits Meyer said that in 1907 his father had an interview with Dinuzulu concerning a variety of important matters.

Dinuzulu was asked why he did not help to catch the perpetrators of the murder of Chief Sitsitshili and the Magistrate, Mr. Stainbank, to which Dinuzulu replied that he had sent out men to detect the criminals. When allusion was made to Sitsitshili, Dinuzulu appeared grieved, remarking that Sitsitshili had saved his life, and he attributed his murder to rebels.

At the same interview Dinuzulu denied any connection with the rebellion, stating that he had ordered the Zululand natives not to mix themselves up with the rebels. Witness further stated that he only saw four guns at Usutu, and that the general behaviour at the kraal was not in conflict with Dinuzulu's loyalty.

In course of cross-examination Meyer said his father visited Usutu at the request of Dinuzulu, witness joining the party. He was closely questioned regarding the weapons he saw at Usutu, and said he thought one of the guns corresponded with a carbine owned by John Mess, a victim of the Holkrantz massacre, but he was not certain. Meyer denied that his father had collected money for Dinuzulu's defence.

Native witnesses followed, but no fresh facts were elicited.

Greyton, February 23.

The witnesses for the defence of Dinuzulu called to-day denied that the behaviour of the natives at Usutu was inconsistent with their loyalty.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Schreiner announced that he had no more witnesses to call.

The trial has occupied 66 actual days sitting, and in all 163 witnesses have been called—95 for the prosecution and 68 for the defence.

Adressing the Bench, Mr. Schreiner stated that he had no more witnesses to call, but it was for the Bench to say if they desired to question Dinuzulu on any unexplained points arising out of his long evidence.

After a consultation, the Judge President said they did not think they required any explantion.

MR. CARTER'S SPEECH FOR THE CROWN.

Greytown, February 24.

Mr. Carter, Attorney-General occupied all day in delivering his speech for the Crown, not having finished when the Court rose. He maintained that the Crown in its conduct of the case had placed greater facilities at the disposal of the defence than was customary although the defence had made complaints. Mr. Carter referred to the reluctance with which natives had given evidence against the prisoner Dinuzulu having such enormous influence in Zululand. Alluding to Dinuzulu's return to Natal from exile, he said that although his return was not a popular one, Natal had loyally keept to the agreement, and had not caused any annoyance to the prisoner.

Proceeding, Mr. Carter argued that letters showed that the prisoner in 1903 and 1904 had a discontented mind, and that he saw in the general discontent created by the poll tax an opportunity not to be missed, and he looked on Bambata as a ready tool for any unlawful enterprise. Having quoted witnesses in support of the Crown's contention that Bambata had left Usutu for the purpose of commencing war against the whites, Mr. Carter minutely reviewed the evidence, claiming that it overwhelmingly supported the indictment. Referring to Mankulumana, Mr. Carter characterised him as the greatest actor off the stage, as he had hoodwinked the authorities to serve Dinuzulu. He believed that Mankulumana would willingly die for his master, and had given evidence incriminating himself, although he was indicted for high treason. Referring to Dinuzulu, Mr. Carter said the prisoner had practised deception, even to deceiving Miss Colenso.

Greytown, February 25.

At the trial of Dinuzulu to-day, the Attorney-General contined his review of the evidence, closing his speech by observing that if the trial had been protracted it could not be said that Dinuzulu had not had every opportunity of defending himself.

The Judge President asked on what counts the Crown asked for a verdict, as the Court desired to know this.

The Attorney-General, replying said that no evidence had been led with respect to that portion of count 10 referring to Dinuzulu's ordering the Mavuba and other drifts to be guarded. He also withdrew counts 20 and 21, which charged the prisoner with seducing two native chiefs from their allegiance.

The Judge President remarked that all the counts dealing with harbouring rebels arose out of the same facts. It was mere failure to disclose rebels' acts of high treason according to Roman Dutch Law.

The Attorney-General replied that as the indictment contained the more serious charges of harbouring and concealing rebels, he regarded the failure to disclose their presence as subsidiary.

Mr. Schreiner next addressed the Court, and occupied the remainder of the day. In the course of an extremely eloquent speech he said it was a positive Chinese puzzle to find out what the indictment really meant, pointing out that the Attorney-General, from beginning to end, had said nothing about it. He submitted that the case was a great political trial in which, would be determined one of the greatest political issues that had ever fallen to the lot of any tribunal in the country, and the manner in which the case had been presented by the Attorney-General fortified him in saying that it was to achieve a great political result which it had been determined should be achieved at any cost. Counsel referred to Martial Law to show the atmosphere in which the evidence was collected against the prisoner. He maintained that Dinuzulu, although guilty of minor peccadilloes, such as non-registration of guns, was absolutely innocent of any desire to rebel.

SENTENCE OF FOUR YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

Greytown, March 3.

The trial of Dinuzulu, the paramount chief of Zululand, on a charge of high treason, was concluded at Greytown, in Natal to-day.

The accused was found guilty of having sheltered Bambata, Nangase, and other rebels, but he was acquitted of having incited rebellion. He was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, and was ordered to pay a fine of £100, the sentence to date from the time of his arrest (December 10, 1907).

The case lasted for 70 days, during which 150 native witnesses were examined. The expenses of the prosecution amounted to £16,000.

Dinuzulu, the son of Cetewayo, has been under arrest since December 10, 1907, on charges of treason. Towards the end of 1907 the Natal Government took drastic action in Zululand in consequence of the unrest among the tribesmen and the number of serious crimes alleged to have been committed in various districts. There was reason to suspect a secret combination for the murder of chiefs and others who had been loyal to the Government during the recent rebellion. Martial law was proclaimed and the Natal Militia mobilised. Dinuzulu, suspected of complicity in the seditious movement, was summoned by Colonel Sir Duncan McKenzie to surrender. He did so on December 10, and was taken to Pietermaritzburg, where he was kept in confinement pending the examination preliminary to the trial. The salary of £800 a year, which he receives so long as his attitude towards the British power remains above reproach, was stopped by the Natal Government; but, in response to strong representations in the House of Commons, it was paid by the Imperial Government, the Colonial Secretary holding that the stoppage was unwarranted. Complaints were made at intervals by Dinuzulu's counsel and by Miss Colenso, his constant supporter, that the examination was unduly delayed and that difficulties were being placed in the way of the defense; but the Natal Government insisted that the procedure adopted was unavoidable in the interest of the colony. Dinuzulu, who was defended by Mr. W. P. Schreiner, was brought up for trial before a special court at Greytown on November 10, 1908. The original 23 counts were reduced to a single indictment of high treason, to which Dinuzulu pleaded not guilty.

BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Gandhi Goes to Gaol.

On Feb. 25 at Volksrust Messrs. M. K. Gandhi, Somabhai Patel and six others were sentenced under the Regulations for refusing to produce certificates of registration and to give finger-prints or other means of identification, to a fine of fifty pounds or to undergo imprisonment for three months with hard labour. All went to gaol.

Addressing the Court, Mr. Gandhi said: It is my misfortune that I have to appear before the Court for the same offence the second time. I am quite aware that my offence is deliberate and wilful. I have honestly desired to examine my conduct in the light of past experience and I maintain the conclusion that, no matter what my countrymen do or think, as a citizen of the State and as a man who respects conscience above everything, I must continue to incur the penalties so long as justice, as I conceive it, has not been rendered by the State to a portion of its citizens. I consider myself the greatest offender in the Asiatic struggle, if the conduct that I am pursuing is held to be reprehensible. I, therefore, regret that I am being tried under a clause which does not enable me to ask for a penalty which some of my fellow objectors received, but I ask you to impose on me the highest penalty. I desire to thank the Court and the Public Prosecutor for the courtesy extended to me in granting so long delay on account of my wife's illness.

The Magistrate, in passing sentence, said: As I stated before, it is a matter of opinion. You have your opinion. I can only act in accordance with the law. As you do not ask for different treatment, I shall treat you as I have treated others in the same position.

PARSEES IN JAIL.

Very soon nearly every Parsee in the Transvaal will be in gaol as a passive resister. Mr. Feroze was sentenced on Thursday to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for failing to produce a registration certificate and refusing to give means of indentification. He conducted his own defence, and frankly informed the Magistrate that he was prepired to receive any penalty of the law rather than obey its provisions. He considered that it was a disgrace and a degradation that he, an educated man, should have to carry about a Kaffir pass. He came from the same stock as those who had passed the Law requiring this, without any consent on the part of those against whom the Law was directed. Mr. Feroze looks, for all the world, like a European, and dresses and lives like one, If it were not for the fact that he openly avows his nationality, nobody would ever take him for an Asiatic, and he could easily escape the evil results of being born east of the Bosphorus by concealing his place of origin. Mr. N. A. Cama was brought before Mr. Jordan on Friday, and find £50 or three months' imprisonment for refusing to give the badge of slavery. In reply to the Magistrate, Mr. Cama said: "My [reasons] for pleading not guilty are that I consider myself to be a free man in a free country under the British flag. I understand that under that flag one enjoys liberty, equality and justice. By submitting to the Act I consider myself degraded." Upon which the Magistrate pointed out that all that was required was the production of a certificate. Mr. Cama's reply to that was: "My liberty has been trampled on by calling on me to submit to this degradation. Having my liberty thus snatched from me is slavery in a modified form." The Magistrate remarked that he had only to pay 5s. for a copy of his certificate. "That is immaterial," said Mr. Cama. "What I consider is my self-respect. I don't see why I should go round in a civilised country carrying a pass as if I were a kafir—a bond of slavery. Before the war, under the Kruger "regime," objection was made to a similar law in England. The Magistrate: "I can't help what happened before the war. This question has been settled by a decision of the Supreme Court, and I have to comply with that decision. You are fined £50, or in default, three months' imprisonment."—"Indian Opinion," (Natal). Feb. 27.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd March.

593 DRILLS E. E. COMPANY.

The E. E. Co. will parade at Apollo Bunder on Tuesday the 23rd instant at 6-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 22nd March.

856—Detail for the week ending 27th instant.

Monday 22nd Inst—"M" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p m.

II—"K" Coy (Scottish High School) Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p. m.

Tuesday 23rd Inst—"E" Coy Parade on Coy parade round at 5 p.m.

II—"I" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p m

Wednesday 24th Inst—"M" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p m.

Thursday 25th Inst—"L" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 6 a m.

II—"I" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p m

Friday 26th Inst—"H" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-30 p m.

857. Parades.—Parades will be held daily (except Saturdays and Sundays) at 7-30 a. m. outside the Gymkhana for all Volunteers who have not yet attended.

9 drills.—The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficients will make an effort to attend.

858. Musketry.—There will be no Class Firing on Tuesday the 23rd and Wednesday the 24th instant.

859. Prize Distribution.—It is notified for information that the Annual Prize Distribution of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 31st Instant at 9 p. m.

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who attend in Uniform.

Invitation for friends can be obtained on application to Head-quarters.

Dress Officers.—Mess Dress. White.

N. C. Officers & Volunteers.—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

860—Half the available targets on Thursday the 25th & Saturday the 27th are allotted to Officer Commanding "A" Coy for company Prize Competition the other half will be available for Class Firing.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BY THE WAY.

THE NEAR EAST.

It is high time that Servia bowed to the inevitable and ceased to fulminate against Austria. Her people talk about the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a crushing blow to the Slav race. They are too short-sighted to see that Austria herself is to a large extent a Slav Power, and that the addition of these two provinces will make her a Slav Power to a still greater degree. Where then comes in the crushing blow? The truth is it is a case of disappointed ambition. Servia aspired to the hegemony of the Balkan Slavs, and the cup of her hopes has been dashed from her lips. Well for her, perhaps, that it has. If the disappointment had noteome now, it would have come later. That the hardy and fierce Montenegrins and their scarcely less resolute neighbours would consent to be led by a Government that timidly coquets with regicides is beyond belief. King Peter's subjects also fear, it is said, that they will suffer the fate of Bosnia and be ultimately converted into a province of Austria. The surest way to bring this about is to go on shaking their fists at their big neighbour across the Danube. Let them keep quiet, and they may rest assured that other Powers who have important commercial interests in the land of figs and plums and silk, or whose prestige is bound up with the independence of these Balkan principalities, will not suffer any rathless and unprovoked invasion of her liberties.

EX AFRICA SAMPER.

In appealing to his countrymen to be "Great South Africans," bury all feelings of racial hatred, grasp the hand of the English over the graves of the fallen, and make the Union a living reality, General Botha gave evidence once more of that wise and broad-minded patriotism which has been his distinguishing characteristic of recent years. Nor have the English part of the community been a wit behind him in this respect. Dr. Jameson in the South, Sir George Farrar in the North, have been equally enthusiastic in celebrating the excellencies of the new Constitution. A good omen for the future harmony of the new Commonwealth that the mining magnate, who was fined a fortune for his share in the Reform movement and afterwards acted as guide to General Buller in his advance on Colenso, should combine with the Boer general who defended the line of the Tugela in urging the people to accept the compromise. For compromise it is, especially in the all-important question of language and in the tripartite division of the capital. Whether it will be altogether easy to work remains to be seen. That English and Dutch should be both official languages, enjoying equal rights and freedom of use seems an arrangement not wholly davoid of possible friction, whilst the divorce of legislature from executive so far as the "genius loci" is concerned, has a bewildering and Gilbertian aspect. That the friction will be reduced to a minimum the speeches of General Botha and his future colleagues are a sufficient guarantee.

ACTORS OF SHAKESPEARE.

We have not many actors who feel quite at home with Shakespeare. They are becoming so few indeed that we cannot suffer the disappearance of one without sorrow, or witness the survival of another without satisfaction. The death of Mr. G. R. Weir is a heavy loss to Shakespearean comedy. Mr. Weir had been associated with Mr. Benson's Company for twenty-five years—a fact, by the way, which reminds us of the increasing extent of our debt to a manager who may be said to live for Shakespeare—and during a good part of that quarter of a century Mr. Weir was a bright and shining light. His clowns were the very clowns of Shakespeare. Nobody who ever saw him play Bottom, for instance, can forget the rich humour—the stolid obstinacy and bustling ignorance mingled with mechanic shrewdness—with which he invested the part. Mr. Weir made his clowns live—presented them with the true Shakespearean life; and that is what few remaining actors can accomplish. While we mourn for Mr. Weir we rejoice at the good old age of Mr. Hermann Vezin, an actor whose acting days may be over but whose very presence reminds one of many fine impersonations in the genuine English classic style.

2113!

Scotland does not by any means stand where it did. Glasgow has shown that some part of it, at any rate will not lag behind in the march of fiscal refrom and the heaviness of the blow thereby dealt at the Government is rendered more apparent by the recollection that Glasgow has been regarded as a very citadel of Free Trade. But these citadels fall one by one, betraying to all the word the weakness of old-fashioned and outworn economic bulwarks. The Forfar result, poor as it was from their point of view, has been hailed by Government papers as a great victory. We are afraid their deepest ingenuity will not avail to discover much consolation in the defeat of Mr. Gibson Bowles. Mr. Bowles's opinions may be doubtful on some questions, but his loyalty to Free Trade is tremendous—even extravagant. He preached Cobdenism, and nothing but Cobdenism, to the Glasgow electors. The consequence is the turning of a Liberal majority of 431 into a Tariff Reform majority of 2,118. We notice that, after the declaration of the poll, Mr. Bowles had "nothing but praise for the electors of Central Glasgow." Nor have h is opponents, who may reasonably think that the victor has some claim to the "affection almost amounting to passion" with which Mr. Bowles declares they regarded himself. Mr. Bowles is "now free to return to sunny Spain to resume indifferent golf on the worst links in the world." Like the man in the story, he finds Glasgow an excellent place to get away from.

HORSES AND THE ARMY.

The attention of the Government has so often been drawn to the shortage of horses and and the gravity of the position which would be entailed by it were we to become involved in a war, that we almost feel we should apologise to our readers for adverting to it again. Some figures published in the "Standard," however, which bear all the impress of having been carefully arrived at, more than justify our warnings. According to a census made, with official and expert assistance, there are only 1,250,000 horses available in this country, of which less than 980,000 are up to the cavalry standard. At the end of the first year of a war the statistician shows that there would be a deficit of 123,000 horses in our Army, and at the end of the second year 523,000 would be required, with the supply at Home exhausted, compelling us to get the animals from abroad. And, seeing that at the present moment the prices abroad are 20 per cent. higher than they were during the Boer War, it does not need much imagination to see what we should have to face in a time of war, particularly from nations that might happen to be unfriendly. A "ring" against us is quite possible even now. As we have often pointed out, the falling-off in breeding in this country is one of the great causes of this very serious state of things. The "Standard" suggests the increase of motor traction as another. Whatever be the causes, we can only once more appeal to the Government to give it their most earnest consideration.

MAJOR H. BONHAM-CARTER has been appointed Secretary to the Board of Directors of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

The early spring is a busy time with the woman armer. After the inactivity of the winter month s the professional poultry-keeper and flower-grower is beginning to find the days are not nearly long enough for the work she has to do. Now that poultry and dairy work, gardening, and cheese-making are taken seriously by so many and the business-like incubators and the neat rows of vegetation which furrow the acres of the woman gardener and farmer may have lost their early romance, they have their own interpretation nowadays in golden guineas. There is, however, a stone in the path of the woman who rushes into professional country life—whether it consists in digging furrows or rearing ducks—which is proving a stumbling block to her success. Business instinct and a love of animals and flowers and of outdoor work are unfortunately seldom coupled together. Women may qualify at an expensive college, bear away with them an academy of framed testimonials, and yet when they start for themselves the result often proves unsatisfactory. In the opinion of one of the chief horticultural associations of women, the fault is said to lie in their inefficient grasp of the business side of their work. Money is wasted on transit, in packing and in finding a market for their goods, while with a little effort at co-operation or the necessary push, the working expenses could be reduced to a very small percentage of the receipts. The case is well known by those who organise exhibitions and shows. Each dairy, flower, or poultry farmer who enters as an exhibitor is probably busy for weeks beforehand urging on her early potatoes and strawberries and goading her lean fledglings to reach a record weight. When the time comes her stall is, however so unattractively arranged and with so little regard to the kind of customers who will patronise the show, th at she finds all her cherished exhibits have to be ignominiously packed up at the end of the day and despatched homewards again.

MISTAKES.

Poultry farmers who send up their chickens and ducks seldom, for example, seem to grasp the fact that fowls with long necks, from which depend limp, unsavoury heads, are not likely to tempt the stray visitor to part with her silver. A London housekeeper knows that her cook cannot possibly truss a chicken, and that it is as much as her place is worth to ask her to do so. At a recent show a contributor sent in her chickens dressed in readiness for what the poulterer calls "the table," with the liver and gizzard actually fastened on with pins. Jam makers, besides, seldom take the fact into account that small pots often sell well at a show when large 3lb. jars would be too much of an undertaking to carry home, and they have the the chagrin of finding that the sixpenny pickles and fourpenny jelly pots disappear like magic from a neighbouring stall. There is a great field at present for those who specialise in being before the seasons. Just now there is a craze for forced vegetables, and fruit—particularly strawberries—preconiously early poultry, while lamb that is a week or two in advance of the market finds a ready sale at high prices. Young ducklings often represent a mine of wealth to those who rear them successfully and place them first on the market. As much as 15s. to 18s. a couple is sometimes obtained for early Aylesburys. Many of the most successful women duck-farmers hardly rest day or night from the moment the shivering little fledglings crack their shells and emerge into a chilly world until, having weathered the bitter climate, they are fattened in readiness for London customers while rivals are still struggling for existence in their early nursery days. Guinea fowls, which can be made most paying, are hardly taken up by the woman poultry farmer at all seriously. They give, of course, a certain amount of trouble, as it is difficult to tame them sufficiently to induce them to settle down into domesticity like ordinary hens and cocks. They are however, so easily disposed of when ordinary game is out of season that it is said that a considerable return could be expected if they were bred and reared in time for the early spring markets. Another great commercial future is foretold for women gardeners and fruit-growers who cultivate the new "loganberries" which are being farmed so successfully in Kent. In the case of one loganberry farm 500 per cent. profit is expected on the original cost of planting.

HIGH ANGLE GUNS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST AIRSHIPS.

Airships are still far from the state of development which their advocates wish them to attain, and it is yet too early to look for a dirigible or a flying machine designed and equipped with the object of destroying similar units belonging to an enemy. Pending this, the efforts for destroying airships have been confined to the designing of suitable land guns, having a sufficiently great range of elevation, sufficient mobility, or lateral action, to aim rapidly, if need be, through a complete circle, and firing ammunition which is not likely to prove dangerous to friend as well as foe. The impression one gathers from reading both aeronautical and military journals dealing with such guns is that the problem of destroying airships by firing at them from on land—a very difficult one—is far from solved. Among the weapons built for this object may be mentioned the protected automobile designed by the Rheinische Metallwaren-und Maichinenfabrik, Dusseldorf. We find a description of this in an article by Captain Karl Padiaur in the "Mitteilungen uber Gegenstande des Artillerie und Geniewesens," Vienna. The automobile in question is armed with a 1,96-in. 30-calibre quick-firing gun on a central pivot mounting, contained in a turret, with sighting embrasure carried at the top of the automobile. The automobile is completely surrounded, the wheel centres included, by nickel-steel plating 0'118 in. thick. The automobile is driven by a 50-60-horsepower petrol-engine, and weighs complete with five men and ammunition 3 tons 3 cwt; it has a normal speed of 28 miles and is able to negotiate, unaided gradients up to 1 in 4·5. The gun elevation is from—5 deg. to plus 70 deg.; the lateral training of the gun on its mounting through 60 deg. The automobile is held fast for firing by four stay-bolts, which are driven down into the ground from inside the car. Originally, in 1906, the gun was designed to fire shrapnel and explosive shells; a different kind of projectile may have been proposed since. The shrapnel weighed 5·29lb., and had a muzzle velocity of 1476 ft. The shell weighed 2·75 lb., contained a bursting charge weighing 1·42 oz., had a muzzle velocity of 1576 ft., and was designed to burst on penetrating the balloon cover. The shrapnel had a double fuse fitted with brass wings to facilitate the tearing of the balloon-cover on impact. The greatest range, at 43 deg elevation, is 8,660 yards; range at greatest elevation, 4,150 yards. For the same purpose Messrs. Krupp have built a 2·56-in. 35-calibre gun, mounted on a carriage of the field-gun type; in this the wheels are attached to the axle praetically in the same way as are the wheels to the front axle of a motor-car, and their axes can thus be swung into a position radial to the pivot at the trail end. The gun can, therefore, be traversed through any angle round the latter point, when lateral training has to cover a large sector. The gun can be elevated up to 60 deg. According to the "Artilleristische Monatshefte" it is fires at a muzzle velocity of 2034 ft. a projectile weighing 8·8 lb., filled with a composition which sets fire to the gas contained in the balloon. With one type of projectile the trajectory is made visible by the burning of powder contained in the projectile. Messrs. Krupp have also built a 2·95-in. 35 calibre gun on a central pivoting mounting which can be bolted down upon the platform of a heavy car or wagon. The gun can cover a whole circle, and its greatest elevation is 75 deg. It fires at a muzzle velocity of 2,132 ft., a projectile weighing 14·3 lb. This gun would serve mostly for the defence of garrison. They have farther designed a 4·13-in. 24-calibre gun for mounting on board ship. This latter gun would fire a 39·67-lb. projectile at a 2,296 ft. muzzle velocity. In the article above referred to Captain Padjaur advocates a gun, the calibre or which should be between 1 in. and 1·25 in. 50 to 60 calibres in length, firing an explosive shell weighing from 3·3 lb to 4·4 lb at a muzzle velocity of 2,3186 ft to 2935 ft. The problem is still engaging the mind of numerous artillerists.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

FROGS AND THEIR YOUNG.

There is hardly another group of creatures that differs so remarkably in the different methods of laying eggs and caring for them and the young as do the frogs and toads. We are apt to thing that all frogs just leave their spawn in ponds to hatch out in the warmth of the sun and the curious tadpole creatures that emerge to live an independent existence to develop into the amphibian. It is not so by any means with all the members of the group, although it is the case with our common grass-frog of the British Isles. We all know the curious jelly-like masses of spawn that are deposited in and float on our stagnant pools and ditches with the little black centres that betoken the life therein, and which grow larger within the globules of jelly as they get nearer the hatching. This jelly-like surrounding is a protection as well as food to the little black centre. In the first place, it gives the spawn a certain buoyancy and keeps the mass near the surface of the water, where it gets the warmth of the sun and the light and the air. It also protects the egg from enemies on account of its slipperiness, and its bitter taste makes it unpalatable to those who might perchance desire to feed upon the spawn. When first hatched out, the young creature possesses no tail and no month, but is provided with sucker-like protuberances on the side of the head so that it can affix itself to some water-weed; and it is not until it has grown a broad tail and developed mouth parts that this gill-breathing creasure starts to swim and forage around in its curious wriggling manner. There is at present no likeness to its parents, but this gradually evolves. Limbs begin to grow out, lungs develop, and the rudimentary gills close, thus transforming their fish-like character to a higher grade; finally the tail shrivels up, and at last we see the miniature frog. In the case of a Brazilian tree-frog, although the process of development is similar, the parents protect the young tadpoles by building in the shallow waters a circular wall of mud that rises well above the surface, and within these nurseries the young go through their stages of development in comparative security. Many species lay their eggs out of water; some on overhanging plants, so that the young, when hatched out, fall into the water below, in the same way the fabled barnacle geese did from the "barnacle tree."

A DIGGING FROG.

Another Brazilian frog digs out a cavity in the neighbourhood of water and trusts to the approaching rainy season to wash her offspring into the lagoon, but, should the rain fail, the tadpoles have to lead an inactive, sequestered life until the next rainy season comes along to help them out of their difficulty. There are several species in which the initial tadpole stage of external existence is skipped over; the frog emerges from the egg as an accomplished fast. In these cases the eggs are fewer in number and of larger size, for in the first place there is less risk for the young from outside dangers, and in the second place the earlier stages of development that we see in our British frog take place within the egg, and the gill-slits do not make their appearance. This is the case with a West Indian species that deposits a score of large eggs on a leaf or stem of a tree. With a European frog, "Alytes obstetricans," the male takes personal care of a little bunch of eggs by shrunting his hind legs through the little gelatinous mass and carrying them always about with him until they hatch out as genuine little frogs. The male of a Chilian frog also takes personal charge of the eggs, but in a still more curious manner for he places the eggs in a flap of skin or pouch, and here development takes place in shel tered security. The Surinam toad carries her eggs about in a number of little sacs in the back, each sac being provided with a lid-like formation. One of the tree-frogs of Ceylon adopts a similar device, except that these pits in the skin are on the undersurface. In South America there are some forms specially provided with pouches on the upper side of the body, which open out on the back for the reception of eggs and young.

WHERE TIDAL POWER IS USED.

For, as a matter of fact, though this is probably not generally known, there are at present tidals mills worked in this country. And references in old charters show that such mills were used for grinding corn in the eleventh century. Three illustrations of tidal mills are given in the article referred to above. These are at Woodbridge, Walton-on-the-Naze, and St. Osyth, near Claston-on-Sea. To work these mills ponds are formed by building dams across natural creeks or estuaries. As the water of the rising tide enter the pond it turns a water-wheel. When the tide flows out it does the same.

EFFICIENCY MIGHT BE INCREASED.

The size of the ponds required to work these mills is from seven to 23 acres. Modern arrangements as regards machinery, &c., would doubtless largely increase the efficiency of this source of power. The introduction of turbines, for example, it has been calculated, would increase the efficiency 80 per cent. And even if, as Sir Wm. Ramsay believes, the practical difficulties of the utilisation of the tides prevent them taking the place of coal, they might at least help to economise its use Combined with a revival of the old forms of wind and water power, and the utilisation of the sun's heat as a source of power—which has been shown to be practicable—it might put off indefinitely the day of the final exhaustion of our coal supply.

PALÆONTOLOGY AND EVOLUTION.

In his interesting work, "Les Transformations du Monde Animal," M. Charles Deperet dwells on the difficulty of reconciling the fact of palæontology with any accepted theory of evolution. He sums up the matter as follows:—"At the present moment it would be rash to affirm that we know satisfactorily the general law which has presided over the unceasing transformation of being from the apparition of life down to our existing world. Neither the mechanism of physiological adaptations nor that of the direct action of the surroundings nor still less that of the struggle for life are adequate to furnish a rational and complete explanation of the magnificent picture of palæontological evolution. There still exists in this evolution, without even mentioning the first origin of life, many mysterious points and important facts, explanations of which escape us."

ANCESTRAL FORMS.

A translation of M. Deperet's book forms a recent volume of the International Scientific Series. One of the most striking results of recent palæontological research, as insisted on by M. Deperet, is the rejection of many of the so-called ancestral forms. That is to say, fossil forms which were regarded as direct ancestors of living species are now rather regarded as collateral branches. They are known as "closed types, and are not supposed to have left any direct descendants. The real direct ancestor is in most cases still unknown. Thus Hipporion, formerly regarded as in the direct line of descent of the horse, is now held to be a "closed type," the end of a collateral branch. The real ancestral forms of Equin have yet to be found.

EARLIER APPEARANCE OF TYPES.

Another interesting fact which comes out from M Deperet's summary of recent palæontological research is the pushing back of the time of the first appearance of various organisms in the scale of geological time. Thus for long the earliest known true rep tiles were those found in Permian rocks. New they are known in the carboniferous of Commentery, in France. Amphibia, whose first known appearance was in the carboniferous, are new known in the upper Devonian. In a similar way the fishes now date their first appearance from the Ordovician instead of from the Upper Silurian. Molluscs, crustacea, and annelids are now pushed back, as regards their first appearance, to pre-Cambrian times.

SUGGESTED PALÆZOIC MAMMALS.

And M. Deperet believes that this pushing back of the date of the first appearance of different forms of animal life will continue. Thus, referring to the earliest known mammalian forms, he writes:—The law of increase in size for small animals demands ancestors still more tiny, which should be sought for in primary strata. We are logically brought to foresee the presence of true mammals at perhaps very remote epochs of Palæozoic times.

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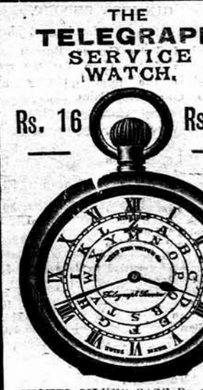

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAR. 19, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAR. 20, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols		83 11/16		1/16
do. Rentes		97 1/4 Ex	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan		96 3/8	3/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities		83 1/8	1/8	
*Bar Silver in London		23 1/4	un	chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence		23 1/4		1/16
do. in New York		50 1/2	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris		25·23		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin		20·43 1/2		1/2
do. do. do. New York		4·88 1/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate		3	Since 14th	
do Short London Bills				Jan. 09
do 3 months' sight		2 1/4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight		2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills		2 3/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills		2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans		2 5/8		1/8
do. 7-day Market Loans		2 7/8	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)—77s. 9d. unchgd.
* Closing Tone of Silver.—unchgd.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

London, 19th March 1909.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 100,000
Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 49,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots ... ... Quiet
Futures ... ... Quiet.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester — ... ... Dull.
Total Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 2,000 „
Imports ... ... 14,000 „
Mid-Americans ... ... 4·97—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·90	4·90	4·91	4·93	4·95
—02	—02	—02	—02	—03

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·92	4·90	4·88	4·87
—03	—03	—03	—04

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 15,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 18,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000 „
Do to Continent ... ... 20,000 „
Spot Cotton—9·76+05.
Futures—Month of May 9·33+04 } Advanced on unfavourable weather reports and to bull support and short-covering.
Do. do. July 9·24+04 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 1/4—unchgd.
Futures—Month of May ... 9·28 unchgd
Do. do. July ... 9·37+01
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.
Cotton Stock in London ... ... 8,160 Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports 94,000 „
Do. Exports to Great Britain 33,000 „
Do. do. to France and Continent 55,000 „
Do. do. to Japan ... ... 3,000 „
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ... 622,000 „
Do. do. at Interior Ports ... 628,000 „

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—London ... d. 4½
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F.—
Sellers— ... ... d. 4 1/32
Months—March-April.
Cocanadas Ginned— ... ... d. 4

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi. C.I.F. 39 7/8—May-June—London—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario SantaFe.—62lbs.—39 3-4—April-May—Sellers—Quiet but Steady.
Barletto Russa.—62 1-2 lbs.—No Sellers—Quiet but Steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—40—March-April—Done—Quiet but Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Tone of Rapeseed.—Easier.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 43 1/2 Mar.-Apl.—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—(La Plata)—39 3/4—March-April—Dunkirk—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4 unchgd.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F Indian 13s. 4½d.
Months of Shipment—May-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Steady.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 5s. 3d.—Buyers.
Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£65 1/2
Yellow Metal	5 2-4d.

Ba Iron :—

Belgian No. 12 Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 4 5/8
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 X F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	£ 5 10 0

SKIN SALES.

Sheep Skin Sales closed to-day Quietly, 852,000 sold.
Sheep Skin Madras Good 1 1-2d. lower.
Sheep Skin Madras medium 2d. lower.
Sheep Skin Madras ordinary 1 1-2d. lower.
Sheep Skin Bombay Good—unchgd.
Sheep Skin Bombay medium 1-2 to 1d. lower.
Sheep Skin Bombay ordinary 1 to 2d. lower.

Arrivals :—
"Koerber."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [20TH MARCH, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovs	37,500	London ...	Comptoir National
5 Bundle Silver dollars	4,000	Karachi ...	D Khemjee
3 Bundle Rs. ...	3,325	G Mandvie.	M Mackenzie and Co.
22 Bars Silver ...	36,400	London ...	D. Sassoon and Co.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	11,928 bales.
Wheat	4,714 cwts.
Linseed	5,387 „
Rapeseed	3,879 „
Gingellyseed	1,033 „
Poppyseed	211 „
Groundnuts	1,037 „
Castorseed	9,940 „
Rice	66,154 „
Myrabollams	8,126 „
Cottonseed	5,680 „
Mowraseed	44 „
Gram	6,703 „
Joowar	3,966 „
Maize	4 „

SATURDAY, MARCH 20.

Markets closed for a Holiday.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 20.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	83 11/16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	97 1/4 ex	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	96		3/8
3½ do. Govt. Securities	62 1/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	23 5/16	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/8	1/8	
Do. in New York	50 3/4	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·23 1/2		1/2
Do. do. do. *Berlin	20·49	1/2	
Do. do. do. New York	4·88 1/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p/c	since	14 Jan.
Discount Short London Bills, 2 months' sight		un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 1/4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 5/8	un	chgd
	2 7/8	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England ... £100,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sigat (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.
*Closing tone of Silver :—Steady.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77s. 9d. unchgd.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots ... ... Quiet but Steady
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... ... 5,000 bales.*
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 „
Imports ... ... 17,000 „
Mid-Americans ... ... 5·02+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 7/8 unchgd.

* Sales increased yesterday, by 4,000 bales.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug
4·94	4·93	4·95	4·93	4·98
+04	+03	+04	+03	+03

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·96	4·93	4·91	4·90
+04	+03		

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 16,000 Bales
Do. do. last year ... ... 11,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... ... Nil.
Do. to Continent ... ... 9,000 „
Spot Cotton—9·65—05
Futures—Month of May 9·26—07 } Declined owing to bearish Government Ginners' Report and to longs unloading.
Do. do. July 9·18—06 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 1/4—unchgd.
Futures—Month of May 9·20—08
Do. do. July 9·30—07
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.
Cotton Stock in London—

Cotton Total *Visible Supply*	4,820,000 Bales.
„ „ „ East Indian	227,000 „
„ Quantity in Sight	11,640,000 „

GINNERS' REPORT.

Washington, March 20.

The United States Census Bureau in its final report on the Cotton Crop for the season just finished gives the total quantity ginned at 13,409,000 Commercial Bales.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	56,000 Bales
„	Sold on Speculation	2,000 „
„	Sold for Exportation	1,600 „
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	93,000 „
„	Actual Exports	4,000 „
„	Week's Imports	50,000 „
„	Stock	1,407,000 „
Surat's	Week's Sales	600 „
„	Sold on Speculation	nil
„	Sold for Exportation	nil
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	1,200 „
„	Actual Exports	500 „
„	Week's Imports	1,000 „
„	Stocks	9,000 „
Afloat	American	140,000 „
„	Indian	10,000 „

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—39 1-2 April-May—Sellers—Easier.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—40 1-4—March-April—Sellers—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Brown Cawnpore 33 7-8 April-May.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 43 1/2 March-April—Hamburg—Buyers.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 39 3/4—March-April—Dunkirk—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 8 1/4 unchgd

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras	1,140
Bangalore Bank	*Sellers* 120

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk ...	110
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 *Sellers*	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan.July ...	108
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. ...	1,025
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...	1,000
Carnatic	525
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	1,000
Coimbator e Spinning & Weaving A Shares *Seller*	150
Do. do ... B. Shares (75 paid) ...	100
Do. do 6 per cent. Debentures *Seller*	500
Coral	170
Jamalamudugu Press	400
Madras United S. W. & M.	2,800
Do. Do.	700
Madura	150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	*nom.* 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	104
Tinnevelly Mills Coy.	500
Tinnevelly Cotton Press	120
Tirupur Press	450

Miscellaneous.

Burma Investments	14
Burmah Oil Coy.	£5 7s. 6d.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911) *Seller*	100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918) *Seller*	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.) ...	*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 o/o 1st Mort. Deb. (1913) *Sellers*	99½
Ditto ditto (1909) ...	1,000
Do. 7½ per cent. Cum. Pref. A. Shares	*Par.*
Do. 5 ditto B. „ ...	*Par.*
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ... *Sellers*	£100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	10s.
East Indian Tea & Produce	20s.
Indian Aluminium (fully paid)	110
Indian Cycle & Engineering 7 per cent. Debs.	90
Malabar Timber Yards & Saw Mills ...	*Nom* 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Nom Par.*
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Seller* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	*Sellers* 97
Madras Electric Tramways (Pref. Ord.) ...	*nom* 21
Madras Electric Tramway 5 o/o Sterling Debs	89
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...	
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...	78
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. *Seller*	101
Mysore Chromium	*nom*
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910 ... *Seller*	100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	100
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs. *Buyers*	100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	114
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)	65
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.	£100
Rangoon Oil	90
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds ...	£ 100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	105
South India Industrial 6 per cent. Cum. Ref. *Buyers*	55
South Indian Railway Debentures	£120
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)	£101
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ...	50
Shell Transport and Trading Company ...	4s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers* 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	106
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...	96
United Coffee Supply (Ord.)	*No Sellers*
Do. do. (6½ per cent. Pref.)	15
Visianagram Mining	26s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold (fully paid) ...	12s. 6d.
Balaghat (fully paid)	3s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference (fully paid) ...	12s.
Burma Ruby Mines	7s. 6d.
Champion Reef (fully paid)	6s.
Deccan Goldfield Development (11s. paid) ...	3d.
Dharwar Gold (fully paid)	1s.
Dharwar Reefs (18s. paid)	3d.
Glenrock	3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	3d.
Goldfields of Mysore (18s. paid) (new shares) ...	3d.
Hosur Gold Mines (fully paid)	3d.
Hutti (Nizam's) (fully paid)	18s. 9d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	38s. 9d.
Kempinkote (New) (fully paid)	3d.
Mysore Gold (fully paid)	£5
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	6d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)	9d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)	9d.
Nanjungud (fully paid) ... ... *Seller*	Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog (fully paid)	25s.
North Anantapur (fully paid)	12s. 6d.
Ooregum Ordinary (fully paid)	15s.
Ooregum Preference (fully paid)	22s.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid)	Rs. 4½

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 16th March 1909 as compared with the statement of 9th March 1909 :—

Liabilities.	March 9. Rs.	a.	p.	March 16. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund ...	1,65,00,000	0	0	1,65,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,58,11,999	15	9	1,56,63,898	10	0
Other Deposits, &c ...	16,41,54,716	15	3	16,45,58,718	7	3
Bank Post Bills, &c. ...	7,36,406	7	11	8,21,188	2	1
Sundries	17,01,179	10	5	17,74,079	7	10
Rs...	21,89,04,300	1	4	21,98,47,829	11	11
Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,98,60,586	0	0	2,79,84,887	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	88,22,450	0	0	88,33,715	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,81,97,641	11	11	4,87,70,335	11	5
Bills discounted, &c	5,29,04,374	4	3	5,13,84,414	4	8
Balances with other Banks ...	2,88,47,335	2	0	2,70,15,754	12	5
Bullion	41,89,411	9	10	35,54,946	12	10
Dead Stock	3,950	12	0	3,950	12	0
Stamps	18,98,147	1	0	18,98,437	1	1
Sundries	17,061	1	11	16,776	5	10
	2,66,473	0	3	1,84,884	12	3
	16,94,57,986	11	2	16,45,96,702	8	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	4,94,46,369	6	2	5,47,51,127	3	5
Cash, &c., at Branches ...						
	21,89,04,300	1	4	21,98,47,829	11	11

Liabilities.			
Government Balance at Head Office ...	1,29,592	Increase.	
Government Balance at Branches ...	2,77,694	Decrease.	
Other Deposits ...	4,34,002	Increase.	
Post Bills ...	84,739	do	
Assets.			
Bank's Investments ...	18,54,924	Decrease.	
Loans	5,72,694	Increase.	
Accounts of Credit ...	15,20,460	Decrease.	
Mercantile Bills ...	13,31,581	do	
Cash at Head Office ...	4,58,375	Increase.	
Cash at Branches ...	48,36,882	do	

Percentage 29·94.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the forty-eight hours, ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri ...	12	9	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	22	18	36
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	8	8	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	16	14	41
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	5	6	20
G Mahim and Worli	9	5	20
Water Division	0	6	11
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	0
Total	69	64	162
This day last year	57	44	165

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
5	2

THE Bodleian is one of those Periodicals interesting to all bookish readers, which present a catalogue of a publisher's new issues in an attractive form. In this case the publisher is Mr. John Lane, and the Magazine, which is issued monthly and is priced 1d. a copy, takes its name from the familiar sign in Vigo Street with its legend describing Mr. Lane as a "publisher of belles letters." As a matter of fact, with the passing of years he has become hospitable to other things besides verse, criticism and fiction of an unpopular type. But there is still much of the discernment which made his name in his catalogues. He seldom publishes a poor book, and never one without a certain distinction.

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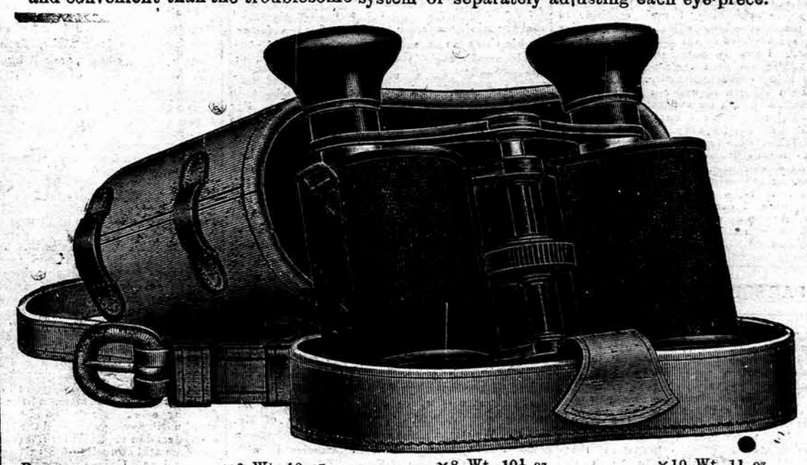
A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE. ARMY AND SPORTING MODELS.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binocular has all the properties expected in the finest type of prismatic field glass, though smallar in size than the present Trieder Binoculars, or indeed, any other Prism glass. The "Pagors" are hand telescopes which are no larger than the ordinary opera glass. Small, handy, and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in a pocket or in a lady's wrist bag without its weight or its size proving inconvenient. Small as the glass is, it is optically perfect. Its definition is particularly sharp and clear, and is equal from edge to edge of the picture. It has a large field of view nine times greater than that of the ordinary type of field glass while the power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in the glasses of the same size.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binoculars are focussed in the same manner as the ordinary opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel, a method much more accurate and convenient than the troublesome system of separately adjusting each eye-piece.



Power	×6 Wt. 10 oz.	×8 Wt. 10½ oz.	×10 Wt. 11 oz.
Price	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100	Rs. 122-8, Cash Rs. 110	Rs. 133, Cash Rs. 120

Complete with solid leather case.

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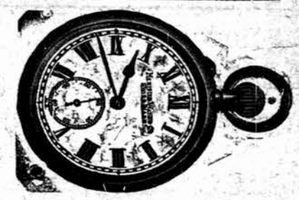

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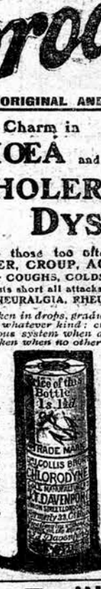
Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*



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N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/½, 2/9, 4/6.

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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by rare reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising such as

SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1908.

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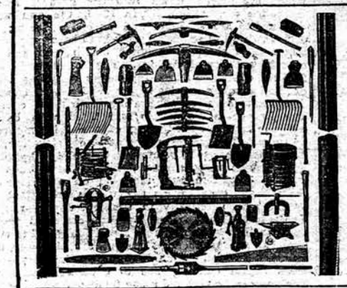

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WEDDING AT UMBALLA.

On Tuesday, the 2nd March, at St. Paul's Church, Umballa, the wedding took place of Miss Florence Marienne Doris Glascock, younger daughter of the late Major-General T. B. M. Glascock, I.S.C., and Captain Leonard Kenyon Stanbrough, Royal Garrison Artillery, youngest son of the late Rev. M. E. Stanbrough of Crayke Rectory, Yorkshire.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. J. Warlow, Chaplain of Lahore. Owing to Lent there were no floral decorations in the Church nor could the service be choral. The bride looking very pretty was escorted up the aisle by her brother, Mr. L. C. Glascock, Punjab Police, who gave her away. She was preceded by her small nephew, Master Denis Cocks, dressed in a white satin suit of the 17th Century period and wearing a small gold gun scarfpin, the gift of the bridegroom; he carried a white satin cushion which he placed on the chancel steps for the use of the bride. She was followed by two bridesmaids, Miss Ivy Reid and Miss Primrose Aikman, dressed in pale egg blue with touches of silver, carrying long ebony staves with shower bouquets of Marechal Neil roses tied on to them by long blue ribbons with silver tassels. They wore small gold safety-pin brooches with small gold guns mounted on them, the gift of the bridegroom.

The bride was handsomely attired in a white satin directoire gown with long crystal embroidered stoles her long train was relieved by a horseshoe of orange blossoms for good luck, dainty touches of silver giving the whole a charming effect. Her long tulle veil was arranged over a tiara of orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of white flowers tied with white tulle. Mr. M. R. Strover, Royal Garrison Artillery, acted as bestman. The wedding march was played as the bride and bridegroom walked down the aisle which was lined by the N.-C. O's and men of the Mountain Artillery, the native drivers lining the road from the church door to the gate.

The happy pair left the church under an arch of swords and amidst showers of rice and entered a carriage drawn by six horses driven by three officers of the Royal Horse Artillery in which they proceeded to the house of Mr. C. D. Uniacke, R.H.A., kindly lent by him for the reception. After the usual toasts, and after the bride had cut the cake with her husband's sword, wedding groups were photographed by Mr. Law. A little later Captain and Mrs. Stanbrough left for the station "en route" to Jutogh amidst flourish of trumpets; their carriage was driven my Messrs. Uniacke, Mortimer, and Kirby, R. H. A., and escorted by outriders, Officers of the Mountain Artillery.

The bride's travelling gown was a charming model of bronze satin, beautifully trimmed with white muslin and valenciennes lace; her large champagne straw hat was becomingly arranged with tulle and white osprey.

The band of the King's Dragoon Guards played a cheerful selection during the reception.

CHITTAGONG.

March, 14. The Tariff Manager of the Assam-Bengal Railway is making special arrangements for the accommodation and convenience of passengers proceeding from Dacca, Naraingunj, Chandpur and other places to Gauhati for Shillong for the hot weather and 1st and 2nd class through carriage will be provided when necessary. The journey from Chandpur to Gauhati occupies about 31 hours. The journey from Gauhati to Shillong is made by motor car or tonga. Various proposals have been made from time to time for connecting up Shilling with the Assam-Bengal Railway and recently trials with the Renard train were made which it is understood were quite successful; it will probably be some time before any final decision as to how the traffic to Shillong is to be provided for, as with the shortage of funds for the present year the Railway Board will not be in a position to allot funds, although a private syndicate might be found to take up the work if the traffic statistics showed a reasonable prospect of a return on the capital invested.

The Railway Board have allotted funds for the commencement of work on the Kalaura-Kussiari Section of the proposed line of railway to Sylhet and it is probable that the work will be commenced during the next cold season as not much work is possible during the rains when the country is flooded. The line will form a ink in the connection to Shillong and will pass through the important trade marts of Sylhet. The town of Sylhet is at present far removed from the outside world and presents a rather mournful aspect of general degeneration and decay, though in the days of Mahomedan rule it must have been a place of some importance, as at the time of the permanent settlement it contained a population of 75,000. It is situated on the north bank of the Surma and viewed from the river seems to consist of two bazars with an open space in the centre in which are situated the public offices. The public buildings include the Courts and Officers of the Deputy Commissioner the Judge, the Sub-Judges and Munsiffs, a large jail, a second grade college, a Government High School and eight other schools for boys and girls. The bridging for the Surma River which will be necessary before through traffic can be obtained for the mineral resources of the Khasia Hills will be a formidable task, but will doubtless be found to be necessary before many years to come.

CUDDAPAH.

Cuddapah, 15th March.—The stress of the work of harvest in field, thresing-flour and stock-yard is now over, but there still remains some late paddy to be reaped and the kussuma crop to be cut. This is quite a minor produce, but it is useful to sow as alternative and well on in the season when from want of rain other crops have failed. It needs to be out very early in the morning while soft with the dew, otherwise its prickly leaves hurt the naked limbs of the labourers. The picking of cotton has been going on for a little time and the autumn is about middling. For some weeks no horse gram was available anywhere in local markets and green gram had to be resorted to for feeding horses. The supply of horse gram is still short, as very little can be procured from the Sub-Division or from Mysore. A resident in Cuddapah tried last year Professor Bottomley's nitro-bacterins method in the cultivation of tomatoes in his house garden. The quantity produced was far in excess of previous years, but some disease, attacked the fruits while still young, and growing with growth soon ruined a great proportion of them. Of those that survived only a limited number developed to any size.

In Jammalamadugu a new "santa" or market was was opened opened two months ago just outside the town. It has proved quite a success. The boon it is, especially to buyers, is too evident to be disputed It is a great convenience to a multitude of people, both the poor and those who are in good circumstances, to be able to procure easily and at a definite place and time, and at the reasonable prices which the competition of traders who come from different centres benefit to other places in Cuddapah or Proddatur Taluqs, where "santas" do not at present exist, to establish one or two more.

With the beginning of the slack season, the season for marriages, village jatras and festivals has come round. At the village jatra all the inhabitants turn out to see how big a crowd they make. There are ceremonies to be performed which must got through in the traditional way. It would be well if the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would step in the iaterfere with one of them. On these occasions there is to be seen the "sirl" handy with its lofty sloping beam to the top of which a living goat is suspended by hooks passed through the tendons of its back having its legs bound to prevent its useless struggle. The cries of the animal in its pain and fright can be heard above all the clamour of the great crowd beneath, too accustomed to the whole scene to take notice or to give thought to the tortured animal above. In this way the cart or carts move round the temple or its grove or the limits of the village and return home. As many as six or eight yoke of oxen will be harnessed to each cart; its weight, with the heavy beam and the number of people sitting on it in going over the uneven ground which it has to take, not unfrequently causes the axle to break. It is said that the suffering goat does not usually die, but survives its agonising suspension high up in mid air, and may even come in useful again for the same purpose in a future year. There is sometimes carried out a further act in the throwing of a kid under the wheel of this cart, when, of course, it suffers a mercefully instantaneous death. If by any chance the limit of the village is transgressed and the land of another village is trespassed upon in the progress of the cart, this kid must be handed over to the people of the other village, and some one is generally waiting to make the claim.

NORTH TRAVANCORE.

Kottayam, 13th March.—Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Chari, C.I.E., the Dewan, reached Kottayam on the 6th instant, and during his stay of three days visited all the educational institutions and public offices of the place. As the Dewan was unwilling to receive an Address, a deputation consisting of some twenty members waited upon him, and he gave a patient hearing to all their representations.

Dr. Mitchell, the Director of Public Instruction, came here this week and inspected the four High Schools of the place as well as St. Ephraim's High School at Mannanom. He remarked on the paucity of trained teachers in them. From two notable utterrances, one by the Dewan at the distribution of prizes at the College and the other by the Bishop, whose guest Dr. Mitchell was while here, at the prize distribution of the Buchanan Institution, Pallam, it is evident that Dr. Mitchell is about to introduce radical reforms into the general education, of the country and managers of schools as well as teachers are anxiously awaiting the publication of the new Travancore Educational Code.

THE BUCHANAN INSTITUTION, PALLAM.

The annual prize distribution of the Buchanan Institution, Pallam, was held on the 10th instant, under the presidency of the Bishop of Travancore and Cochin.

The following are extracts from the Report read by the Principal:—

It is with feelings of deep thankfulness that Mrs. Bellerby and I look back upon the past year, the first of our third term of service in this Mission and the fifteenth since our appointment to the charges of this Institution. Through all these years we have been able to continue here without a break beyond the ordinary furlough, and God has given us many tokens of encouragement and blessing.

The year has not been without its difficulties, due largely to the sudden withdrawal of the influence of the Madras Department of Education, and the cessation of certain examinations, which had proved to be of considerable advantage to our lower grade of teachers.

We began 1908 with 201 on the rolls, of whom 101 were boarders. At the close of the year these numbers fell to 196, and 95 respectively. The present year opens with 213 on the register, and 99 in the boarding house. The general health of the institution, and especially in the boarding house has been excellent; the Buchanan Institution Branch of the Gleaners Union, with a roll of about 90 members, meets every Saturday for a working party under Mrs. Bellerby's direction; last year the proceed of their work amounted to about Rs. 200; and Rs. 52-8 was sent for the support of Bertha, an orphan in the C. M. S. School, Onitsha, in West Africa, and Rs. 150 devoted to the work of the Buchanan Branch Schools. Six students trained in the Institution found employment during the year, making up a total of more than 130 who have thus gone forth to take up work in our Mission, and other schools, since the Buchanan Institution was inaugurated.

We must not rest content with past attainments; we must seek increased efficiency in our work, and it is hoped that ere long we shall be able to train within these walls a higher grade of teachers. But impending changes in the Travancore Educational system make it wise for us to wait until we know what is before us, and then we may hope to advance to a higher standard of efficiency.

THE BISHOP'S SPEECH.

After the distribution of prizes, the Bishop made an interesting speech, in the course of which he said that they had expected among them one who had come to do them good. Dr. Mitchell could not, from press of business, attend that evening, but he took a deep interest in the education of the girls. The good which he was about to do them might not be introduced in an acceptable way to all at first, and the effort might cost a goed deal. But they should be thankful to him, and to the Government for appointing him. Dr. Mitchell would, he was sure, do his best to improve general education, and raised the standard. The work required experience, and Dr. Mitchell was a man of long experience and sound common sense which had taught him that reforms worked slowly and improvements took long time. He had assured the Bishop that he would exercise patience.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 16th March.—Both Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, the Dewan and Mr. Ananda Rao, the Senior Councillor, have returned to Bangalore, after visits to H. H. the Maharajah at the Capital.

Mr. Chendrasnekara Iyer has returned to duty, and has relieved Mr. Balasundra Iyer at the General and Revenue Secretariat.

Colonel P. L. Moore, B.R.V., in relinquishing Comand of the Battalion, has left on record the following Farewell Order.—

"Before leaviug Bangalore I wish to put on record my appreciation of the loyalty and sense of discipline which I have, for five years, experienced from all ranks in the corps. I know that all ranks will extend to my successor the same support which they have always given to me. I need hardly say that my very best wishes will always be with the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers."

Mr. Sundram Iyer, who has been Amildar of the C. and M. Station during the last nine years, leaves the Station next week, to take up an appointment in the Vizzagapatam District as Deputy Thasildar of Bimlipatam. As Chief Revenue Officer of the Station, next to the Collector, Mr. Sundram Iyer did a vast amount of work in the more troublous times of the plague epidemic, and it was owing, in a very large measure, to his tact and energy that the scheme for the redemption of Blackpully and the creation of the new Extension was a success. He was an extremely popular officer, and his departure is widely regretted. He joined the Department here in October, 1900, from the Madras Presidency, but as the prospects of promotion seemed slow, he asked to be allowed to return to the Madrass Service in 1902, but as he was doing very excellent work in the Station at the time, Sir Donald Robertson, the Resident, would not let him so. He has been drawing a salary of Rs. 118 for some time, and finding that there was but little prospect of an increase of pay, he applied to the Madras Government, through the Resident, for promotion. To meet the case, the Madras Government have found Mr. Sundram Iyer a vacancy in Bimlipatam on a salary of Rs. 120.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the "Daily Post" Grain Relief Fund was held yesterday evening, when it transpired that, owing to some misunderstanding, the sale of grain had not been commenced. The grain had been purchased and was ready for delivery to the depots, but there had been, apparently, a misconception as to how the grain was to be supplied. The members present, viz., Messrs. F. J. Richards, I.C.S., J. H. Stephens, Annasawmy Moodelliar, Maigandadeva Moodelliar, Colonel J. Bromfield, the Rev. Father Tabard and Miss Dawson resolved that the depots should be opened at once, and that Mr. Maigandadeva Moodelliar should supply Miss Dawson, for the "Daily Post" depot, with six bags of rice and two bags of ragi, to commence the issue of grain to-day, but up to the present the depot has not been supplied, and apparently some further hitch has occurred. Other Resolutions related to the repayment to Mr. Annasawmy Moodelliar, by the daily realisations of the amount advanced by him, for the purchase of the grain and other minor matters connected with the working of the Fund. Mr. Annasawmy Moodelliar has withdrawn his promise to supply grain to the Fund, and it was, therefore, resolved to apply to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District to purchase grain on behalf of the Fund, as soon as the present supply is exhausted.

The two performances of "Miss Hobbs" has brought in about Rs. 160 to the Fund. The total takings were about Rs. 660, but the expenses amounted to Rs. 500.

CUDDALORE.

Cuddalore, 15th March.—On Friday last, a ladies' social gathering was held at the residence of Mrs. S. G. Beesman. Among those present were Mrs. Moberly, Mrs. Knapp, Mrs. Kite, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. R. H. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Mrs. Alwar Chetty, Mrs. Govinda Nair, Mrs. Kuppasawmy Iyengar, Mrs. Venugopal Naidu, Mrs. Armunayagam and some other Hindu and Indian Christian ladies. The drawing-room presented a pretty sight with the scattered group of Hindu ladies in their bright "saris" and valuable jewels. This being the first gathering of its kind here, the Hindu ladies were at first shy and restrained, but gradually, with the simple grace and lack of conventionality that is so characteristic of the Indian woman, they made friends with each other and soon the hum of conversation rang plesantly through the room. When tea and refreshments were served for the English and Indian Christian ladies, fruit was distributed among the Hindu ladies. A few pieces of music were well rendered by some of the guests. Mrs. Seshagiri Rao played on the "vina" while another Hindu lady played on the "flute harmonium" as it is called, an instrument commonly used by Parsee musicians. Mrs. Kite played a lively selection of music on the piano while English and Indian selections were given on a gramphone. The pleasant evening came all too soon to a close, and the ladies dispersed after the usual giving of "pan supari" and flowers.

The Hindu ladies who were present were glad that an opportunity was provided for them to meet each other. Most of them had been neighbours for, perhaps, years, yet had never become acquainted with one another. If social gatherings are held at least once a month by the Hindu ladies themselves they will get to know each other better, and friendships thus formed will give an added sweetness to life. Social intercourse between English and Indian ladies has been the subject of many discussions. The arguments urged for and against it are many. But setting aside that question, why should not Indian ladies take the intiative and encourage social intercourse among themselves? It would afford opportunity for them to meet often and help each other in the better discharge of their home and social duties. It would create a union of interests and aims. It would make their life brighter and fuller. I would increase the feeling of sympathy and make the Indian lady feel that her sphere is not just limited to her home but that there is humanity beyond it and not far from it, which calls for a woman's hand and a woman's heart. Such being the case, should not Indian ladies make efforts to to get better acquainted with each other and create a "Society" for themselves?

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Louis Dane, arrived in his motor-car at Sargodha on the 9th March in pursuance of his published programme. His Honour was accompanied by the Chief Secretary, Mr. Fenton, the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, Mr. Mullaly, and the Private Secretary, Major Bayley. The party which had travelled down the canal bank from the headworks of the Lower Jhelum Canal at Rasul, arrived soon after 2 p.m., at the Irrigation Rest House where all the leading European and native officials and gentlemen of the district were assembled to greet the head of the province.

In the evening Sir Louis Dane accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. French, C.S., and Colonisation officer, Mr. Smith, C.S., drove through Sargodha town and paid a visit to the school, which boasts exceptionally good accommodation. After an inspection of the boys, with many of whom he conversed, the Lieutenant-Governor drove off.

The next move was to the Army Remount Depot which is situated at a distance of two miles from the town and embraces an area of some 10,000 acres. The Depot has just begun to receive young stock, and some 1,700 horses and mules are already installed. His Honour was particulaely impressed with the excellent water-supply arrangements whereby water is received by flow from the canal into a central reservoir and distributed thence by pipe line to each paddock. Before leaving the Depot the whole party of visitors were hospitably entertained to tea by the Superintendent of the Depot and Mrs. Hagger.

On the morning of the 10th Sir Louis Dane visited the chief buidings of the Civil Lines including the colonisation offices, the canal offices and the stallion stables, where the fine animals were all duly paraded by the Circle Superintendent, Captain Bruce.

It the afternoon an exhibition of tent-pegging, for proficiency in which Shahpur district is preeminent, was given. Two of the leading Tiwana Mahks, Mubariz Khan of Jahanabad and Nawab Khuda Buksh (lately British Agent at Kabul) had decorated the ground with lavishness, and as hosts entertained at tea the Lieutenant-Governor, the European ladies and gentlemen in the station and all the prominent officials. Conspicuous among the visitors present were Mrs. Floyd, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Gibinson, the Misses Broadway, Miss Baker, Mr. Baker, Superintending Engineer of the Lower Jhelum Canal, Mr. Barratt, Superintending Engineer, Roads and Buildings Branch, Mr. P. Broadway, Honorary Magistrate and Mr. Alec. Broadway from Thang. After the entertainment, which included a trick performance of the famous mare owned by the Hon. Mahk Umar Hyat, C.I.E., and ridden by Khan Bahadur Gul Sher Khan, His Honour distributed the prizes awarded by the hosts to the successful competitors. It should be mentioned that the tent-peggers included three canal sub-divisional officers and a number of young Maliks belonging to durbary families. In the evening Sir Louis Dane entertained several of the prominent local officers to dinner.

Next morning His Honour travelled in his motor car to the Stud Farm of the 8th Cavalry where he spent an hour inspecting young stock in the paddocks: and thence proceeded through Shahpur Civil Station (where he was accorded a cordial welcome) to the river bank. The Jhelum was crossed on horseback and Khushab was found gaily decorated in honour of the visit. Flies contended with flags in the warmth of their demonstration. The whole town turned out to line the bazaars: and probably Khushab has never made more successful efforts to hide its ugliness. The party which included the Commissioner, Mr. Donie, C.S.I., and the Deputy Commissioner, was conducted over the railway bungalows by District Traffic Superintendent, Mr Green. There is a proposal on the tapis to constitute a revenue sub-division at Khushab; and in view of the possible removal in the near future of the railway offices to Kundian the Lieutenant-Governor desired to see whether the railway buildings could, if occasion arose, be adapted for the use of the civil authorities. Sir Louis Dane also rode out to the river pumping station which delivers to the railway population its sole water-supply; for, presumably, Khushab (sweet water) acquired its name on the "lucus a non lucendo" principle.

The return journey to Shahpur was accomplished by 5 p.m. In the evening the district offices and buildings were inspected; and after dinner the civil station was illuminated and a successful firework display was given in the presence of the distinguished visitors by the people of Shahpur at the tank near the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow.

On the morning of the 12th, His Honour and party breakfasted at Kaha with the Hon. Malik Umar Hyat, C. I. E., and inspected the horses of the famous stud.

Sir Louis Dane then preseeded to Bhera, visited the Government High School in the town and after an inspection of each class of boys left in his special train for Jhelum.

It need hardly be said that his Honor's visit has given the people of the district great pleasure; and Sir Louis Dane's cordiality and affability have impressed all classes of people alike.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

15, Rue de l'Universite, Paris.

SOMMAIRE DE LA LIVRAISON DU 1er MARS 1909.

I.—Les Unis, Troisieme Partie, par M. Edouard Red.
II.—Les Riches Depuis Sept Cents Ans.—IX. Honoraires Des Auteurs et Artistes Dramatiques, par M. le vicomte Georges d'Avenel.
III.—Les Marionnettes du Docteur Faust, par M. Gaston Carraud.
IV.—Au Canada.—Apres Les Elections Generales, par M. Henri Lorin.
V.—La Puissance Maritime en Marche, par ***.
VI.—La Rivalite de L'Allemagne et de E'Angleterre, par M. Rene Pinon.
VII.—Poesies, par M. Edouard Schure.
VIII.—Une Ecole D'Imperialisme Mystique.—Les Plus Recents Theoriciens du Pangermanisme, par M. Ernest Seilliere.
IX.—Chronique de la Quinzaine Histoire Politique, par M. Francis Charmes, de l'Academie Francaise.
X.—Bulletin Bibliographique.

Dans les livraisons du 15 Mars et du 1er Avril la Revue des Deux Mondes publiera Etienne Marcel, par H. Taine, avec une introduction par M. Paul Hervieu, de l'Academie Francaise.

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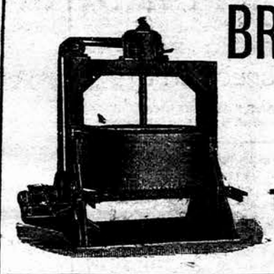

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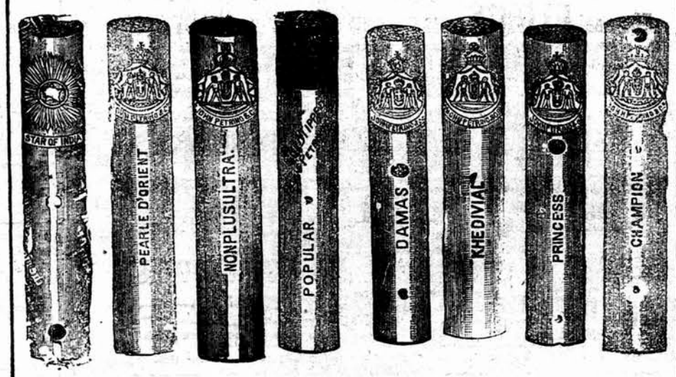

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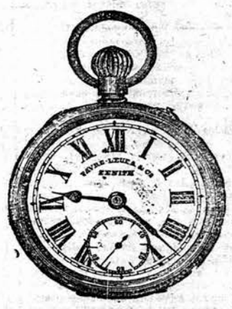

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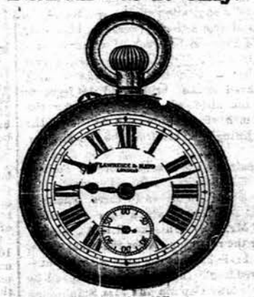

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